# 2010

## POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

## DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

### NANUMBA NORTH DISTRICT

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
**DANIDA** | INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

**GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014**

# PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

No meaningful developmental activity can be undertaken without taking into account the characteristics of the population for whom the activity is targeted. The size of the population and its spatial distribution, growth and change over time, in addition to its socio-economic characteristics are all important in development planning.

A population census is the most important source of data on the size, composition, growth and distribution of a country's population at the national and sub-national levels. Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) will serve as reference for equitable distribution of national resources and government services, including the allocation of government funds among various regions, districts and other sub-national populations to education, health and other social services.

The Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) is delighted to provide data users, especially the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies, with district-level analytical reports based on the 2010 PHC data to facilitate their planning and decision-making.

The District Analytical Report for the Nanumba North District is one of the 216 district census reports aimed at making data available to planners and decision makers at the district level. In addition to presenting the district profile, the report discusses the social and economic dimensions of demographic variables and their implications for policy formulation, planning and interventions. The conclusions and recommendations drawn from the district report are expected to serve as a basis for improving the quality of life of Ghanaians through evidence-based decision-making, monitoring and evaluation of developmental goals and intervention programmes.

For ease of accessibility to the census data, the district report and other census reports produced by the GSS will be disseminated widely in both print and electronic formats. The report will also be posted on the GSS website: www.statsghana.gov.gh.

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# ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS:       Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

CEB:        Children Ever Born

CIDA:       Canadian International Development Agency

CS:         Children Surviving

CERSGIS:    Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Survey

CHPS:       Community Health Based Planning Services

CWIQ:       Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire

DANIDA:     Danish International Development Agency

DFID:       Department for International Development

ECOWAS:     Economic Community of West African States

EMIS:       Education Management Information System

EA:         Enumeration Area

EU:         European Union

GDP:        Gross Domestic product

GSS:        Ghana Statistical Service

GSDP:       Ghana Statistics Development Plan

GPS:        Global Positioning System

GES:        Ghana Education Service

GDHS:       Ghana Demography Health Survey

HIV:        Human Immune Virus

ISSER:      Institute of Statistical Social and Economic Research

MMDAs:      Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies

MDGs:       Millennium Development Goals

MOE:        Ministry of Education

MICS:       Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

MOFA:       Ministry of Food and Agriculture

MOTI:       Ministry of Trade and Industry

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| NCA: | National Communication Authority |
| NCPEC: | The National Census Publicity and Evaluation Committee |
| NCTAC: | National Census Technical Advisory Committee |
| NIPORT: | National Institute of Population Research and Training |
| NHIS: | National Health Insurance Scheme |
| NDPC: | National Development Planning Commission |
| NGOs: | Non-governmental Organizations |
| PHC: | Population and Housing Census |
| PPP: | Public-Private Partnerships |
| PAS: | Population Analysis Spreadsheet |
| PES: | Post Enumeration Survey |
| PWDs: | Persons with disabilities |
| SMAM: | Singulate Mean Age at Marriage |
| UNICEF: | United Nations International Children's Education Fund |
| UN: | United Nations |
| UNDP: | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNFPA: | United Nations Population Fund |
| WHO: | World Health Organization |
| W.C: | Water Closet |

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**Introduction**

The district census report is the first of its kind since the first post-independence census was conducted in 1960. The report provides basic information about the district. It gives a brief background of the district, describing its physical features, political and administrative structure, socio-cultural structure and economy. Using data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (2010 PHC), the report discusses the population characteristics of the district, fertility, mortality, migration, marital status, literacy and education, economic activity status, occupation, employment; Information Communication Technology (ICT), disability, agricultural activities and housing conditions of the district. The key findings of the analysis are as follows (references are to the relevant sections of the report).

**Population size, structure and composition**

The population of Nanumba North District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 141,584 representing 5.7 percent of the Northern region population of 2,479,461. Males constitute 49.4 percent and females represent 50.6 percent. The majority (71.7%) of the population in the district reside in rural localities. The district has a sex ratio of 97.8, meaning that for every 100 females there are 98 males. The district has a youthful population, with close to half (47.6%) of the population aged below 15 years. The elderly population (population aged 60 years and older) is relatively small (5.7%) and coupled with the youthful nature of the population, the population pyramid for the district has a broad base which tapers off at the top. Age dependency ratio for the District is 106.8, meaning that on the average; one person in the working age has one more person to take care of.

**Fertility, mortality and migration**

The Total Fertility Rate for the district is 3.4. The General Fertility Rate is 97.5 births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 22.2 per 1,000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 4.6 per 1,000. The majority (78.5%) of migrants in the district were born in other districts in the Northern region. For those who were born in other regions, the majority (722) were born in the Volta region, followed by those who were born in the Brong Ahafo region.

**Household Size, composition and structure**

The district has a household population of 139,405 with a total number of 5,037 households. The average household size in the district is 8.2 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of household members accounting for 54 percent of household members on the average. Household heads constitute 12.1 percent of household members whilst spouses make up 9.7 percent. The majority (58.5%) of the population reside in extended households, i.e., households made up of head, spouse, children and relatives of the head of household. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute just about one third (34.2%) of the total number of households in the district.

## Marital status

More than half (54%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married and 39.0 percent have never married. The population in consensual unions, separated or divorced constitute one percent each while those widowed form four percent of the population aged 12 years and older.

Except for the population widowed where the percentage for females (6.9%) far exceed that of males (0.9%), a similar trend is observed for both males and females in the remaining marital categories.

## Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 95.6 percent. Naturalised Ghanaians and Ghanaians with dual nationality form 0.7 percent and 1.8 percent respectively. Non-Ghanaian constitute less than one percent (0.9%) of the population in the district.

## Religious affiliation

The majority of the population in the district are traditionalists, representing 42.1 percent of the total population. Islam (35.1%) is the next dominant religion, followed by Catholics (7.5%). Pentecostals (3.9%) and Protestants (3.7%) constitute less than four percent each of the total population.

## Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and older in the district, about a little over one third (33.8%) are literate with the remaining 66.2 percent not literate in any language. For the literate population, the majority (64.2%) are literate in English and a Ghanaian language. Those literate in English language only constitute 31.4 percent, while those literate in English, French and a Ghanaian language form less than one percent (0.1%). The proportion of literate males is much higher (40.8 %) than that of females (27.2%). About seventy percent of the population (69.9%) can speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages.  Of the population aged 3 years and older in the district who are currently in school, the majority (52.9%) are in primary school, with 17.6 percent in JHS.

## Economic Activity Status

More than two thirds (71.2%) of the population aged 15 years and older in the district are economically active. Of the economically active population, 95.6 percent are employed while 4.4 percent are unemployed. The majority (54.2%) of the unemployed population have worked before, seeking work and available to go back to work. For those who are economically not active, the majority (43.6%) of them are in full time education. Quite a sizeable proportion of the population not economically active are performing household duties with 18.4 percent being too old or young to work.

## Occupation and industry of employment

Of the employed population, the majority (79.4%) are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, followed by those in craft and related trade (6.2%). With regards to industry of employment, more than three quarters of the employed population are into agriculture. Those in wholesale and retail trade form the next highest (7.6%) followed by those in manufacturing (5.0%). Females dominate in wholesale and retail and manufacturing while males dominate in agriculture.

## Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 66.0 percent are self-employed without employees, 4.7 percent are employees and 3.1 percent are self-employed with employees. Males are more likely to be self-employed without employees (68.8% against 63.2%) and employees (6.8% against 2.5%) than females. With regards to sector of employment, the majority (95.2%) of the working population are in the private informal. Less than four percent (3.4%) of the working population are in the public sector. Males dominate in the public sector with 5.0 percent in that sector against 1.7 percent for females.

## Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 18.7 percent have mobile phones. Of those who own mobile phones males constitute 63.8 percent as compared to 36.2 percent of females. Only one percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. A total of 232 households representing 1.4 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

## Disability

About three percent (2.6%) of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population with disability is slightly higher (71,587) than males (69,997)). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability are in the majority 25.6 percent followed by emotional disability (25.3%). Slightly more than one third (36.6%) of the population with disability are not economically active. More half (57.3%) of persons with disability aged three years and older have never been to school.

## Agriculture

More than three quarters (88.2%) of households in the district are into agriculture. In the rural localities, nine out of ten households (96%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 69.8 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (97.7%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry keeping (chicken) is the most dominant of all livestock activities in the district

## Housing

The housing stock of Nanumba North district is 14, 273 representing 5.6 percent of the total number of houses in the Northern region. The average number of persons per house is 9.8.

### *Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units*

More than three quarters (76.1%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses with 11.0 percent being separate houses. About 90 percent of the dwelling units in the district are owned by household members. The figure is for rural 994.6%) than urban areas (79.9%). Dwellings own by a relative who is not a member of the household forms the next highest of four percent.

### *Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof*

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is mud/mud bricks or earth accounting for 80.6 percent, following distantly by cement/concrete blocks constituting 11.6 percent. Cement (54.9%) and mud/earth (42.8%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are

the main roofing material (67.0 %) for dwelling units in the district followed by thatch (24.7%).

*Utilities and household facilities*

The three main sources of lighting for dwelling units in the district are kerosene (60.7%), electricity (31.1%) and flashlight/torch (5.9%).  The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (87.9%) followed by charcoal (8.2%). The proportion of households using gas for cooking in the district is quite low (1.2%).

With regards to water for the use of households, the majority (47.9%) of households use borehole water as their main source of water for drinking. Other major sources of drinking water for households in the district are; river/stream (23.7%), public standpipe (8.3%) and protected well (5.3%). The use of sachet water is not common in the district as less than one percent of households use sachet water as their main source of water for drinking.

 The majority (85.5%) of households in the district do not have toilets facilities and therefore result to the bush to defecate. Only one in ten households use public toilet with less than two percent (1.7%) using KVIP. The use of WC is not common in the district with less than one percent using WC.

*Waste disposal*

The most widely used method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 47.6 percent. Close to one third of households (31.5%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for only 3.6 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the street (54.4%) and onto the compound (28.5%) are the two most common methods used by households.

# CHAPTER ONE
# INTRODUCTION

## 1.1    Background

This chapter is on the physical characteristics, political administration, socio-cultural characteristics, agricultural and technical infrastructure of the Nanumba North District. Some essential characteristics captured include the location, population characteristics, spatial distribution, and physical infrastructure, among others.

## 1.2    Physical Features

### 1.2.1    Location and Size

The Nanumba North District is one of the twenty-six districts in the Northern Region of Ghana. It was created as a separate district in 2004 under LI 1754 when the then Nanumba District was split into two, North and South, with an area of 2260.8 sq/km. It is found in the eastern part of the Northern Region and lies between latitudes 8.5º N and 9.25º N and longitudes 0.57º E and 0.5ºE.

The district shares boundaries with East Gonja to the west, Yendi Municipal to the north.  To the east, it shares its boundary with Zabzugu, the south with Kpandai and to the south east the Nanumba South Districts.  The administrative district capital is Bimbilla.

### 1.2.2    Topography and Drainage

Two major rivers (the Oti and Daka) and numerous streams drain the District. About 145 km of the length of the Daka River lies in the District and it forms the western boundary with East Gonja District. The Oti River on the other hand, meanders north-south across the eastern part of the District for about 85 km. Other notable rivers are the Kumar and Kumbo and their tributaries which occasionally break into series of pools during the long dry seasons.

These water bodies are potential sources of drinking water, transportation, irrigation development and fishing. The River Oti, one of the major tributaries of the Volta has tourism potentials. Other drainage features include Kumbo and Kumar streams, dams and dug-outs, and Jual Gorge designated as a hydroelectric site on the Oti River.

### 1.2.3    Climate and Vegetation

The District lies entirely in the Tropical Continental climatic zone, characterized by high temperatures throughout the year. Temperatures range from 29º C to 41ºC. Just like any other part of West Africa, the influence of the wet South West Monsoon and the dry North East trade winds blow over the district. During the harmattan, temperatures can fall as low as 16ºC during the night and mornings.

Annual rainfall averages 1268 mm with most of it falling within six months– April to September. This is the busiest periods for farmers in the district. During this period too, streams overflow their banks and cause wide spread flooding of settlements and farmlands. The rest of the year is virtually a dry and fallow period for most farmers. This is the period of wild bushfires, sometimes set usually by the youth to flush out animals from their habitat so that they cab hunt them.

**Figure 1.1: Map of Nanumba North District**
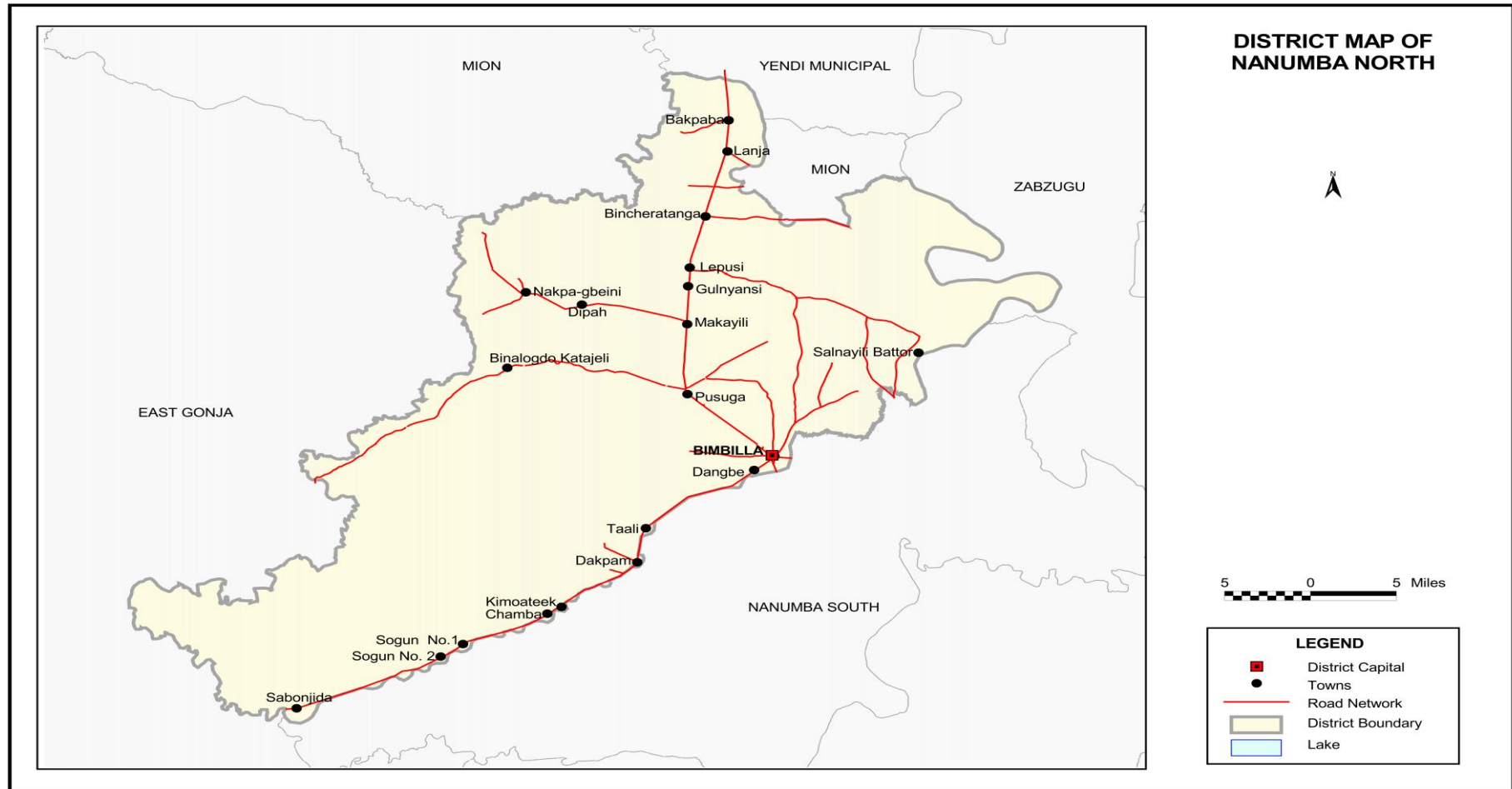


Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

The vegetation type of the district is the Guinea Savannah with tall grass interspersed with drought and fire-resistant trees. The main tree species found here include dawadawa, sheanut, baobab and other fire-resistant trees.

## 1.3 Political and Administrative Structure

### 1.3.1 Local Government

The Legislative Instrument (L.I 1754) established the Nanumba North District Assembly as the highest political and administrative authority with the mandate to initiate development and co-ordinate all activities aimed at sustaining development in the district. The District Chief Executive (DCE) is responsible for the day-to-day executive and administrative functions of the Assembly and is the chief representative of the Central Government.

The DCE is assisted by the District Coordinating Director who heads the district bureaucracy and is the secretary to the Assembly. The district has six Town/Area Councils which are supported by Unit Committees. The Unit Committees are consultative bodies at the grassroot level and are in close contact with, and organize the people for communal labour, revenue mobilization and maintenance of environmental sanitation and other activities.

## 1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

### 1.4.1 Ethnicity

The District has a heterogeneous population in terms of ethnicity but is populated by two major ethnic groups, the Konkonba (60.6%) and Nanumba (31.0%) and a few other minority tribes, including the Chokosis (1.3%). Major languages spoken in the District are Nanungli and Lekpakpan which are spoken by

### 1.4.2 Religious affiliation

The religious composition of the district is largely ethnic, especially with the dominant groups. Whilst the Nanumba are predominantly Moslems, the Konkomba are largely Christians and atheist. However, those affiliated with the Traditional religion (42.0%) form the highest percentage in the district, followed by those affiliated with Islam (34.7%). Catholics (7.4%) and other Christians constitute the minority.

### 1.4.3 Socio-Economic Infrastructure

**Health**

For health care delivery, the district is divided into six sub-districts, each with at least a health centre. In all, there are eight health centres under the management of the District Health Management Team (DHMT). There are four health sub-districts with six facilities, one of which is provided by the Catholic Mission in the District. There is currently a District hospital in Bimbilla with three doctors, one medical superintendent/doctor supported by two Cuban doctors delivering services to the people in the district. The patient-doctor ratio was at 47,195:1 in 2010. There were 31 nurses who manned the health facilities in the sub districts. The district relies on Yendi and Salaga hospitals for referrals.

**Education**

The District currently has 62 Kindergartens (KGS) and nurseries, 92 primary (5 private and 87 public) schools, 23 Junior High Schools (JHS), two senior high schools and one college of education. The district has a total of 405 teachers out of which 190 are trained and 215 are

untrained (pupil teachers). There were some volunteer teachers under the National Youth Employment Programme (NYEP).

Three of the KGS, 42 of the Primary and 14 of the Junior High Schools have permanent structures. About 39 schools are still operating under trees and a total of 151 schools have no or inadequate sanitary facilities and water.

**Water and Sanitation**

Currently Nanumba North District depends on one conventional treatment plant system which services a section of Bimbilla town and Dangbenayili, 239 functioning boreholes, 3 hand-dug wells which dry up in the dry season and 20 dams/dugouts and streams.

There are 17 public toilets in the District. Household latrines are mostly found in government premises and smaller communities. Majority of the people in the district practice the free range system as a method of excreta disposal. About 79.4 percent of the communities practice this method.

In 2006, the district was ranked the 9th most guinea worm endemic district in Ghana. However through UNICEF I-WASH programme no case of guinea worm was reported in the district since 2009.

## 1.5    Economy

The Economic potential of the district lies in its vast arable land with a huge agricultural investment potential. The District is predominantly agrarian with (78.6%) of the people engaged in the agriculture and forestry sector (2010 PHC). Out of the total land area of 173,459 hectares in the District, about 130,094 hectares representing 75% are agricultural lands. However, only 46,566 hectares representing 28% is under cultivation. There is currently no area under irrigation despite the fact that two major rivers; Oti and Daka run through the district. The district also has some valleys such as the Kaleogu and Sabonjida for commercial rice production, which are under-utilized. Crops grown are roots and tubers, cereals, legumes and tree crops such as teak and cashew nuts. Animal rearing including poultry keeping is an integral part of the economic activity of every household.

### 1.5.1   Tourism

There are various tourist attractions available in the district. There are two spectacular cultural festivals, the Damba Festival and the Fire Festival, which combine sheer splendour with plenty of pomp and pageantry. Indeed, cultural artifacts can be found all over the district. These include xylophones, calabash drums, muskets, war gowns and a lot more which serve as superb souvenirs for tourists.

The Defence Wall of old Juale Kingdom could be of interest to both to cultural and historically inclined tourists. Also, there is the famous Kukuom Witches Shrinethat provides an exciting glimpse into the mysterious world of the supernatural.

## 1.6    Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

### 1.6.1   Introduction

Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) was guided by the principle of international comparability and the need to obtain accurate information in the 2010 Population and Housing Census (2010 PHC). The Census was, therefore, conducted using all the essential features of a

modern census as contained in the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for countries taking part in the 2010 Round of Population and Housing Censuses.

Experience from previous post independence censuses of Ghana (1960, 1970, 1984 and 2000) was taken into consideration in developing the methodologies for conducting the 2010 PHC. The primary objective of the 2010 PHC was to provide information on the number, distribution and social, economic and demographic characteristics of the population of Ghana necessary to facilitate the socio-economic development of the country.

### 1.6.2  Pre-enumeration activities

**Development of census project document and work plans**

A large scale statistical operation, such as the 2010 Population and Housing Census required meticulous planning for its successful implementation.  A working group of the Ghana Statistical Service prepared the census project document with the assistance of two consultants. The document contains the rationale and objectives of the census, census organisation, a work plan as well as a budget. The project document was launched in November 2008 as part of the Ghana Statistics Development Plan (GSDP) and reviewed in November 2009.

**Census secretariat and committees**

A well-structured management and supervisory framework that outlines the responsibilities of the various stakeholders is essential for the effective implementation of a population and housing census. To implement the 2010 PHC, a National Census Secretariat was set up in January 2008 and comprised professional and technical staff of GSS as well as staff of other Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) seconded to GSS. The Census Secretariat was primarily responsible for the day-to-day planning and implementation of the census activities. The Secretariat had seven units, namely; census administration, cartography, recruitment and training, publicity and education, field operations and logistics management, data processing, and data analysis and dissemination.

The Census Secretariat was initially headed by an acting Census Coordinator engaged by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in 2008 to support GSS in the planning of the Census. In 2009, the Census Secretariat was re-organised with the Government Statistician as the National Chief Census Officer and overall Coordinator, assisted by a Census Management Team and a Census Coordinating Team. The Census Management Team had oversight responsibility for the implementation of the Census. It also had the responsibility of taking critical decisions on the census in consultation with other national committees. The Census Coordinating Team, on the other hand, was responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the Census programme.

A number of census committees were also set up at both national and sub-national levels to provide guidance and assistance with respect to resource mobilization and technical advice. At the national level, the committees were the National Census Steering Committee (NCSC), the National Census Technical Advisory Committee (NCTAC) and the National Census Publicity and Education Committee (NCPEC). At the regional and district levels, the committees were the Regional Census Implementation Committee and the District Census Implementation Committee, respectively.

The Regional and District Census Implementation Committees were inter-sectoral in their composition. Members of the Committees were mainly from decentralized departments with

the Regional and District Coordinating Directors chairing the Regional Census Implementation Committee and District Census Implementation Committee, respectively. The Committees contributed to the planning of district, community and locality level activities in areas of publicity and field operations. They supported the Regional and District Census Officers in the recruitment and training of field personnel (enumerators and supervisors), as well as mobilizing logistical support for the census.

## Selection of census topics

The topics selected for the 2010 Population and Housing Census were based on recommendations contained in the UN Principles and Recommendations for 2010 Round of Population and Housing Censuses and the African Addendum to that document as well as the needs of data users. All the core topics recommended at the global level, i.e., geographical and internal migration characteristics, international migration, household characteristics, demographic and social characteristics such as age, date of birth, sex, and marital status, fertility and mortality, educational and economic characteristics, issues relating to disability and housing conditions and amenities were included in the census.

Some topics that were not considered core by the UN recommendations but which were found to be of great interest and importance to Ghana and were, therefore, included in the 2010 PHC are religion, ethnicity, employment sector and place of work, agricultural activity, as well as housing topics, such as, type of dwelling, materials for outer wall, floor and roof, tenure/holding arrangement, number of sleeping rooms, cooking fuel, cooking space and Information Communication Technology (ICT).

## Census mapping

A timely and well implemented census mapping is pivotal to the success of any population and housing census. Mapping delineates the country into enumeration areas to facilitate smooth enumeration of the population. The updating of the 2000 Census Enumeration Area (EA) maps started in the last quarter of 2007 with the acquisition of topographic sheets of all indices from the Survey and Mapping Division of the Lands Commission.  In addition, digital sheets were also procured for the Geographical Information System Unit.

The Cartography Unit of the Census Secretariat collaborated with the Survey and Mapping Division of the Lands Commission and the Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Services (CERSGIS) of the Department of Geography and Resource Development, University of Ghana, to determine the viability of migrating from analog to digital mapping for the 2010 PHC, as recommended in the 2000 PHC Administrative Report. Field cartographic work started in March 2008 and was completed in February 2010.

## Development of questionnaire and manuals

For effective data collection, there is the need to design appropriate documents to solicit the required information from respondents. GSS consulted widely with main data users in the process of the questionnaire development.  Data users including MDAs, research institutions, civil society organisations and development partners were given the opportunity to indicate the type of questions they wanted to be included in the census questionnaire.

Documents developed for the census included the questionnaire and manuals, and field operation documents. The field operation documents included Enumerator's Visitation Record Book, Supervisor's Record Book, and other operational control forms. These record

books served as operational and quality control tools to assist enumerators and supervisors to control and monitor their field duties respectively.

**Pre-tests and trial census**

It is internationally recognized that an essential element in census planning is the pre-testing of the questionnaire and related instructions. The objective of the pre-test is to test the questionnaire, the definition of its concepts and the instructions for filling out the questionnaire.

The census questionnaire was pre-tested twice in the course of its development. The first pre-test was carried out in March 2009 to find out the suitability of the questions and the instructions provided. It also tested the adequacy and completeness of the responses and how respondents understood the questions. The second pre-test was done in 10 selected enumeration areas in August, 2009. The objective of the second pre-test was to examine the sequence of the questions, test the new questions, such as, date of birth and migration, and assess how the introduction of 'date of birth' could help to reduce 'age heaping'. With regard to questions on fertility, the pre-tests sought to find out the difference, if any, between proxy responses and responses by the respondents themselves. Both pre-tests were carried in the Greater Accra Region. Experience from the pre-tests was used to improve the final census questionnaire.

A trial census which is a dress rehearsal of all the activities and procedures that are planned for the main census was carried out in October/November 2009. These included recruitment and training, distribution of census materials, administration of the questionnaire and other census forms, enumeration of the various categories of the population (household, institutional and floating population), and data processing. The trial census was held in six selected districts across the country namely; Saboba (Northern Region), Chereponi (Northern Region), Sene (BrongAhafo Region), Bia (Western Region), Awutu Senya (Central Region), and Osu Klottey Sub-Metro (Greater Accra Region). A number of factors were considered in selecting the trial census districts. These included: administrative boundary issues, ecological zone, and accessibility, enumeration of floating population/outdoor-sleepers, fast growing areas, institutional population, and enumeration areas with scattered settlements.

The trial census provided GSS with an opportunity to assess its plans and procedures as well as the state of preparedness for the conduct of the 2010 PHC. The common errors found during editing of the completed questionnaires resulted in modifications to the census questionnaire, enumerator manuals and other documents. The results of the trial census assisted GSS to arrive at technically sound decisions on the ideal number of persons per questionnaire, number of persons in the household roster, migration questions, placement of the mortality question, serial numbering of houses/housing structures and method of collection of information on community facilities. Lessons learnt from the trial census also guided the planning of the recruitment process, the procedures for training of census field staff and the publicity and education interventions.

### 1.6.3 Census enumeration

**Method of enumeration and field work**

All post- independence censuses (1960, 1970, 1984, and 2000) conducted in Ghana used the de facto method of enumeration where people are enumerated at where they were on census night and not where they usually reside. The same method was adopted for the 2010 PHC. The de facto count is preferred because it provides a simple and straight forward way of

counting the population since it is based on a physical fact of presence and can hardly be misinterpreted. It is thought that the method also minimizes the risks of under-enumeration and over enumeration. The canvasser method, which involves trained field personnel visiting houses and households identified in their respective enumeration areas, was adopted for the 2010 PHC.

The main census enumeration involved the canvassing of all categories of the population by trained enumerators, using questionnaires prepared and tested during the pre-enumeration phase. Specific arrangements were made for the coverage of special population groups, such as the homeless and the floating population. The fieldwork began on 21st September 2010 with the identification of EA boundaries, listing of structures, enumeration of institutional population and floating population.

The week preceding the Census Night was used by field personnel to list houses and other structures in their enumeration areas. Enumerators were also mobilized to enumerate residents/inmates of institutions, such as, schools and prisons. They returned to the institutions during the enumeration period to reconcile the information they obtained from individuals and also to cross out names of those who were absent from the institutions on Census Night.

Out-door sleepers (floating population) were also enumerated on the Census Night. Enumeration of the household population started on Monday, 27th September, 2010. Enumerators visited houses, compounds and structures in their enumeration areas and started enumerating all households including visitors who spent the Census Night in the households. Enumeration was carried out in the order in which houses/structures were listed and where the members of the household were absent, the enumerator left a call-back-card indicating when he/she would come back to enumerate the household. The enumeration process took off smoothly with enumerators poised on completing their assignments on schedule since many of them were teachers and had to return to school. However, many enumerators ran short of questionnaires after a few days' work.

Enumeration resumed in all districts when the questionnaire shortage was resolved and by 17th October, 2010, enumeration was completed in most districts. Enumerators who had finished their work were mobilized to assist in the enumeration of localities that were yet to be enumerated in some regional capitals and other fast growing areas. Flooded areas and other inaccessible localities were also enumerated after the end of the official enumeration period. Because some enumeration areas in fast growing cities and towns, such as, Accra Metropolitan Area, Kumasi, Kasoa and Techiman were not properly demarcated and some were characterized by large EAs, some enumerators were unable to complete their assigned tasks within the stipulated time.

### 1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

In line with United Nations recommendations, GSS conducted a Post Enumeration Survey (PES) in April, 2011 to check content and coverage error. The PES was also to serve as an important tool in providing feedback regarding operational matters such as concepts and procedures in order to help improve future census operations. The PES field work was carried out for 21 days in April 2011 and was closely monitored and supervised to ensure quality output. The main findings of the PES were that:

- 97.0 percent of all household residents who were in the country on Census Night (26th September, 2010) were enumerated.

- 1.3 percent of the population was erroneously included in the census.

- Regional differentials are observed. Upper East region recorded the highest coverage rate of 98.2 percent while the Volta region had the lowest coverage rate of 95.7 percent.

- Males (3.3%) were more likely than females (2.8%) to be omitted in the census. The coverage rate for males was 96.7 percent and the coverage rate for females was 97.2 percent. Also, the coverage rates (94.1%) for those within the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups are relatively lower compared to the coverage rates of the other age groups.

- There was a high rate of agreement between the 2010 PHC data and the PES data for sex (98.8%), marital status (94.6%), relationship to head of household (90.5%) and age (83.0%).

### 1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

The provisional results of the census were released in February 2011 and the final results in May 2012. A National Analytical report, six thematic reports, a Census Atlas, 10 Regional Reports and a report on Demographic, Social, Economic and Housing were prepared and disseminated in 2013.

### 1.6.6 Concepts and definitions

**Introduction**

The 2010 Population and Housing Census of Ghana followed the essential concepts and definitions of a modern Population and Housing Census as recommended by the United Nations (UN). It is important that the concepts, definitions and recommendations are adhered to since they form the basis upon which Ghana could compare her data with that of other countries.

The concepts and definitions in this report cover all sections of the 2010 Population and Housing Census questionnaires (PHC1A and PHC1B). The sections were: geographical location of the population, Household and Non-household population, Literacy and Education, Emigration, Demographic and Economic Characteristics, Disability, Information Communication Technology (ICT), Fertility, Mortality, Agricultural Activity and Housing Conditions.

The concepts and definitions are provided to facilitate understanding and use of the data presented in this report. Users are therefore advised to use the results of the census within the context of these concepts and definitions.

**Region**

There were ten (10) administrative regions in Ghana during the 2010 Population and Housing Census as they were in 1984 and 2000.

**District**

In 1988, Ghana changed from the local authority system of administration to the district assembly system. In that year, the then existing 140 local authorities were demarcated into 110 districts. In 2004, 28 new districts were created; this increased the number of districts in the country to 138. In 2008, 32 additional districts were created bringing the total number of districts to 170. The 2010 Population and Housing Census was conducted in these 170

administrative districts (these are made-up of 164 districts/municipals and 6 metropolitan areas). In 2012, 46 new districts were created to bring the total number of districts to 216. There was urgent need for data for the 46 newly created districts for planning and decision-making. To meet this demand, the 2010 Census data was re-programmed into 216 districts after carrying out additional fieldwork and consultations with stakeholders in the districts affected by the creation of the new districts.

**Locality**

A locality is defined as a distinct population cluster (also designated as inhabited place, populated centre, settlement) which has a name or local recognized status. It included fishing hamlets, mining camps, ranches, farms, market towns, villages, towns and cities   Localities are grouped into rural and urban based on population size. Localities with 5,000 or more persons are classified as urban while localities with less than 5,000 persons are classified as rural.

**Population**

The 2010 Census is a "de facto" count and each person present in Ghana, irrespective of nationality, is enumerated at the place where he/she spent the midnight of 26th September 2010.

**Household**

A household is defined as a person or a group of persons, who live together in the same house or compound and share the same house-keeping arrangements. In general, a household consists of a man, his wife, children and some other relatives or a house help who may be living with them.  Members of a household are not necessarily related by blood or marriage because non-relatives (e.g. house helps) may form part of a household.

**Head of household**

The household head is defined as a male or female member of the household recognised as such by the other members. The head of household is generally the person who has economic and social responsibility for the household. All relationships are defined with reference to the head.

**Household and non-household population**

Household population comprises of all persons who spent the census night in a household setting. All persons who did not spend the census night in a household setting (except otherwise stated) are classified as non-household population. Persons who spent census night in any of the under listed institutions and locations are classified as non-household population:

(a)  Educational Institutions

(b)  Children's and Old People's Homes

(c)  Hospitals and Healing Centres

(d)  Hotels

(e)  Prisons

(f)  Service Barracks

(g) Soldiers on field exercise

(h) Floating Population:  The following are examples of persons in this category:

  i.    All persons who slept in lorry parks, markets, in front of stores and offices, public bathrooms, petrol filling stations, railway stations, verandas, pavements, and all such places which are not houses or compounds.

  ii.   Hunting and fishing camps.

  iii.  Beggars and vagrants (mentally sick or otherwise).

**Age**

The age of every person is recorded in completed years disregarding fractions of days and months. For those persons who did not know their birthdays, the enumerator estimated their ages using a list of district, regional and national historical events.

**Nationality**

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. A distinction is made between Ghanaians and other nationals. Ghanaian nationals are grouped into Ghanaian by birth, Ghanaian with dual nationality and Ghanaian by naturalization. Other nationals are grouped into ECOWAS nationals, Africans other than ECOWAS nationals, and non-Africans.

**Ethnicity**

Ethnicity refers to the ethnic group that a person belongs to. This information is collected only from Ghanaians by birth and Ghanaians with dual nationality. The classification of ethnic groups in Ghana is that officially provided by the Bureau of Ghana Languages and which has been in use since the 1960 census.

**Birthplace**

The birthplace of a person refers to the place of usual residence of the mother at the time of birth. If after delivery a mother stayed outside her place of usual residence for six months or more or had the intention of staying in the new place for six or more months, then the actual town/village of physical birth becomes the birthplace of the child.

**Duration of residence**

Duration of residence refers to the number of years a person has lived in a particular place. This question is only asked of persons not born in the place where enumeration took place. Breaks in duration of residence lasting less than 12 months are disregarded. The duration of residence of persons who made multiple movements of one (1) year or more is assumed to be the number of years lived in the locality (town or village) since the last movement.

**Religion**

Religion refers to the individual's religious affiliation as reported by the respondent, irrespective of the religion of the household head or the head's spouse or the name of the person. No attempt is made to find out if respondents actually practiced the faith they professed.

**Marital status**

Marital status refers to the respondent's marital status as at Census Night. The question on marital status was asked only of persons 12 years and older. The selection of the age limit of 12 years was based on the average age at menarche and also on the practice in some parts of the country where girls as young as 12 years old could be given in marriage.

**Literacy**

Literacy refers to the respondent's ability to read and write in any language. A person is literate if he/she can read and write a simple statement with understanding. The question on literacy was asked only of persons 11 years and older.

**Education**

*School attendance*

Data was collected on school attendance of all persons three (3) years and older. School attendance refers to whether a person has ever attended, was currently attending or has never attended school. In the census, school meant an educational institution where a person receives certificate or recognition of attendance.

Although the lower age limit of formal education is six years for primary one, eligibility for the school attendance question was lowered to three years because pre-school education has become an important phenomenon in the country.

*Level of education*

Level of education refers to the highest level of formal school that a person ever attended or was attending. This information was obtained of persons 3 years and older.

**Activity status**

Activity status refers to economic or non-economic activity of respondents during the 7 days preceding census night. Information on type of activity was collected on persons 5 years and older. A person is regarded as economically active if he/she:

    a. Worked for pay or profit or family gain for at least 1 hour within the 7 days preceding Census Night. This included persons who were in paid employment or self-employment or contributing family workers.

    b. Did not work, but had jobs to return to.

    c. Was unemployed.

The economically not active is a person who did not work and not seeking for work. Economically not active persons include homemakers, students, retired persons, the disabled and persons who are unable to work due to their age or ill-health.

**Occupation**

Occupation refers to the type of work a person is engaged in at the establishment where he/she works/ed. A question on occupation was asked only of persons 5 years and older who worked 7 days prior to the census night, and those who did not work but had jobs to return to as well as those unemployed who had worked before. For those who did not work but had jobs to return to, their occupations were the jobs they would go back to after the period of absence. Also, for persons who had worked before and are now seeking for work and

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available for work, their occupations were on the last work they did before becoming unemployed. If a person was engaged in more than one occupation, the main one is considered.

### Industry

Industry refers to the type of product produced or service rendered at the respondent's work place. Information was collected only on the main product produced or service rendered in the establishment during the reference period.

### Employment status

Employment status refers to the status of a person in the establishment where he/she currently works or previously worked. Eight employment status categories are provided: employee, self-employed without employees, self-employed with employees, casual worker, contributing family worker, apprentice, domestic employee (house help). Persons who could not be classified under any of the above categories were classified as "other".

### Employment sector

Employment sector refers to the sector in which a person works. The employment sectors covered in the census are public, private formal, private informal, semi-public/parastatal, NGOs and international organizations.

### Disability

Persons with disability are those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation. Information is collected on persons with visual/sight impairment, hearing impairment, mental retardation, emotional or behavioural disorders and other physical challenges.

### Information Communication Technology (ICT)

ICT questions were asked for both individuals and households. Persons having mobile phones refer to respondents 12 years and older who owned mobile phones (irrespective of the number of mobile phones owned by each person). Persons using internet facility refers to those who had access to internet facility at home, internet cafe, on mobile phone or other mobile device. Internet access is assumed to be not only via computer, but also by mobile phones, PDA, game machine and digital television.

For household having desktop/laptop computer, reference was on head of household.

### Fertility

Two types of fertility data were collected: lifetime fertility and current fertility. Lifetime fertility refers to the total number of live births that females 12 years and older had ever had during their life time. Current fertility refers to the number of live births that females 12-54 years old had in the 12 months preceding the Census Night.

### Mortality

Mortality refers to all deaths that occurred in the household during the 12 months preceding the Census Night. The report presents information on deaths due to accidents, violence, homicide and suicide. In addition, data were collected on pregnancy-related deaths of females 12-54 years.

**Agriculture**

The census collected information on household members engaged in agricultural activities for sale or for family consumption, specifically, crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming. Information was also collected on farm size, crops cultivated, type of livestock reared and numbers, and keepers.

**Housing conditions and facilities**

The UN recommended definition of a house as "a structurally separate and independent place of abode such that a person or group of persons can isolate themselves from the hazards of climate such as storms and the sun'' was adopted. The definition, therefore, covered any type of shelter used as living quarters, such as separate houses, semi-detached houses, flats/apartments, compound houses, huts, tents, kiosks and containers.

Dwelling unit refers to a specific area or space occupied by a particular household and therefore need not necessarily be the same as the house of which the dwelling unit may be a part.

Information collected on housing conditions included the type of dwelling unit, main construction materials for walls, floor and roof, holding/tenure arrangement, ownership type, type of lighting, source of water supply and toilet facilities. Data was also collected on method of disposal of solid and liquid waste.

## 1.7    Organization of the Report

This report is organized into nine chapters. Chapter one provides the background and district profile; physical features, political administration, social and cultural structure, economy, definition of concepts and the organization of the report.

Chapter two discusses the demographic characteristics of the district, which includes population size and distribution, age-sex structure, migration, fertility and mortality. The third Chapter deals with social characteristics consisting of the household composition and headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation and literacy and education.

Chapter four is on the economic features such as the economic activity status, occupation, industry, employment status and employment sector while the  fifth chapter ideally synthesize the topic, information communication technology, which basically looks at ownership of mobile phones, use of internet, household ownership of fixed telephone lines and household ownership of desktop or laptop computers.

Disability is the issue of discussion in Chapter six, which also looks at population with disability, type of disability, distribution by type of locality, disability and activity, disability, education and literacy. Chapter seven then looks at agricultural activities; households in agriculture and finally, types of farming activities.

Chapter eight is on the housing conditions discussed under the following headings: housing stock, type of dwelling, holding and tenancy arrangement, construction materials, room occupancy, access to utilities and household facilities, main source of water for drinking and for other domestic use, bathing and toilet facilities, method of waste disposal. The summary, conclusions and policy implications are in Chapter nine.

# CHAPTER TWO
# DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

## 2.1    Introduction

It is always imperative that size, composition and distribution of any population be analyzed to facilitate development planning, programme and policy implementation. The changes in a particular population are mainly through fertility, mortality and migration levels which, to a large extent, are influenced by age-sex composition. With the current decentralized governance system and administration of planning in Ghana, it will be desirable that statistics be provided on the size, growth as well as spatial distribution, patterns and trends of the population. This chapter is on the demographic characteristics of the population of the Nanumba North District, including the population size, and distribution, composition, age and sex structure, fertility, mortality and migration. This is based on data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census of Ghana.

## 2.2    Population Size and Distribution

Population size and age-sex composition have broad ranging consequences for a number of socio-economic indicators such as the distribution of resources and welfare of the people. Changes in a district's population are mainly through fertility, mortality and migration levels, which to a large extent, are influenced by age-sex composition. The 2010 Census, like all other Censuses undertaken in the country, was a "de facto" count of each person present in Ghana irrespective of nationality.

## 2.3    Age and Sex Structure

Table 2.1 shows the population distribution by age, sex and type of locality. It presents two aspects of the analysis: 1) the five-year age cohorts by sex and type of locality and 2) the working class and dependents.

From the table, the Nanumba North district has a total population of 141, 584, with females representing 50.6 percent and males 49.4 percent. The corresponding sex ratio (males to 100 females) in the district is 97.8, which implies that there are approximately 98 males for every 100 females in the population. Out of the total population, 28.3 percent are urban dwellers with majority (71.7%) of the people residing in rural areas.

Less than half (48.3%) of the population are in the working age group, with 51.7 percent in age groups 0-14 years and 65 years and older. The dependency ratio is thus, 106.8. This means that there are approximately 107 dependents for every 100 working people in the in the district. With regards to dependency by sex, the ratio of males stand at 113.1 and that of females is 101.1, indicating a higher dependency ratio among males than females. Dependency ratio by locality shows that, rural areas appear to have more dependents as compared to the urban areas as depicted from Table 2.1. It can be seen that, in the rural areas, 100 people in the working age group have 116.4 to take care of, while the figures is 86.1 for urban areas.

**Table 2.1:  Population by sex and type of locality**

| Age Group | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Sex Ratio | Urban | Rural |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sex | | | Sex | Type of locality | |
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Ratio | Urban | Rural |
| All Ages | 141,584 | 69,997 | 71,587 | 97.8 | 40,000 | 101,584 |
| 0 - 4 | 26,606 | 13,503 | 13,103 | 103.1 | 6,199 | 20,407 |
| 5 – 9 | 23,984 | 12,083 | 11,901 | 101.5 | 5,698 | 18,286 |
| 10 – 14 | 16,862 | 8,762 | 8,100 | 108.2 | 4,604 | 12,258 |
| 15 - 19 | 14,419 | 7,602 | 6,817 | 111.5 | 4,606 | 9,813 |
| 20 - 24 | 11,634 | 5,257 | 6,377 | 82.4 | 3,617 | 8,017 |
| 25 - 29 | 10,284 | 4,313 | 5,971 | 72.2 | 3,200 | 7,084 |
| 30 - 34 | 8,863 | 3,741 | 5,122 | 73.0 | 2,655 | 6,208 |
| 35 - 39 | 6,196 | 2,960 | 3,236 | 91.5 | 2,011 | 4,185 |
| 40 - 44 | 5,900 | 2,941 | 2,959 | 99.4 | 1,762 | 4,138 |
| 45 - 49 | 3,735 | 1,971 | 1,764 | 111.7 | 1,240 | 2,495 |
| 50 - 54 | 3,630 | 2,005 | 1,625 | 123.4 | 1,198 | 2,432 |
| 55 - 59 | 1,356 | 776 | 580 | 133.8 | 454 | 902 |
| 60 - 64 | 2,432 | 1,277 | 1,155 | 110.6 | 753 | 1,679 |
| 65 - 69 | 1,046 | 520 | 526 | 98.9 | 371 | 675 |
| 70 - 74 | 1,780 | 855 | 925 | 92.4 | 604 | 1,176 |
| 75 - 79 | 864 | 445 | 419 | 106.2 | 357 | 507 |
| 80 - 84 | 1,129 | 550 | 579 | 95.0 | 371 | 758 |
| 85 - 89 | 437 | 215 | 222 | 96.8 | 163 | 274 |
| 90 - 94 | 330 | 174 | 156 | 111.5 | 105 | 225 |
| 95 - 99 | 97 | 47 | 50 | 94.0 | 32 | 65 |
| | | | | | | |
| All Ages | 141,584 | 69,997 | 71,587 | 97.8 | 40,000 | 101,584 |
| 0-14 | 67,452 | 34,348 | 33,104 | 103.8 | 16,501 | 50,951 |
| 15-64 | 68,449 | 32,843 | 35,606 | 92.2 | 21,496 | 46,953 |
| 65+ | 5,683 | 2,806 | 2,877 | 97.5 | 2,003 | 3,680 |
| **Age-dependency ratio** | **106.9** | **113.1** | **101.1** | | **86.1** | **116.4** |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 2.3.1   Population Pyramid

The youthful structure of Ghana's population is reflected in the Nanumba North District (Table 2.2). The structure of the population, though, has undergone changes over the years but still has a broad base consisting of large numbers of children and a conical top of a small number of elderly persons. This is pictorially presented in Figure 2.1

**Figure 2.1: Population pyramid by age sex**
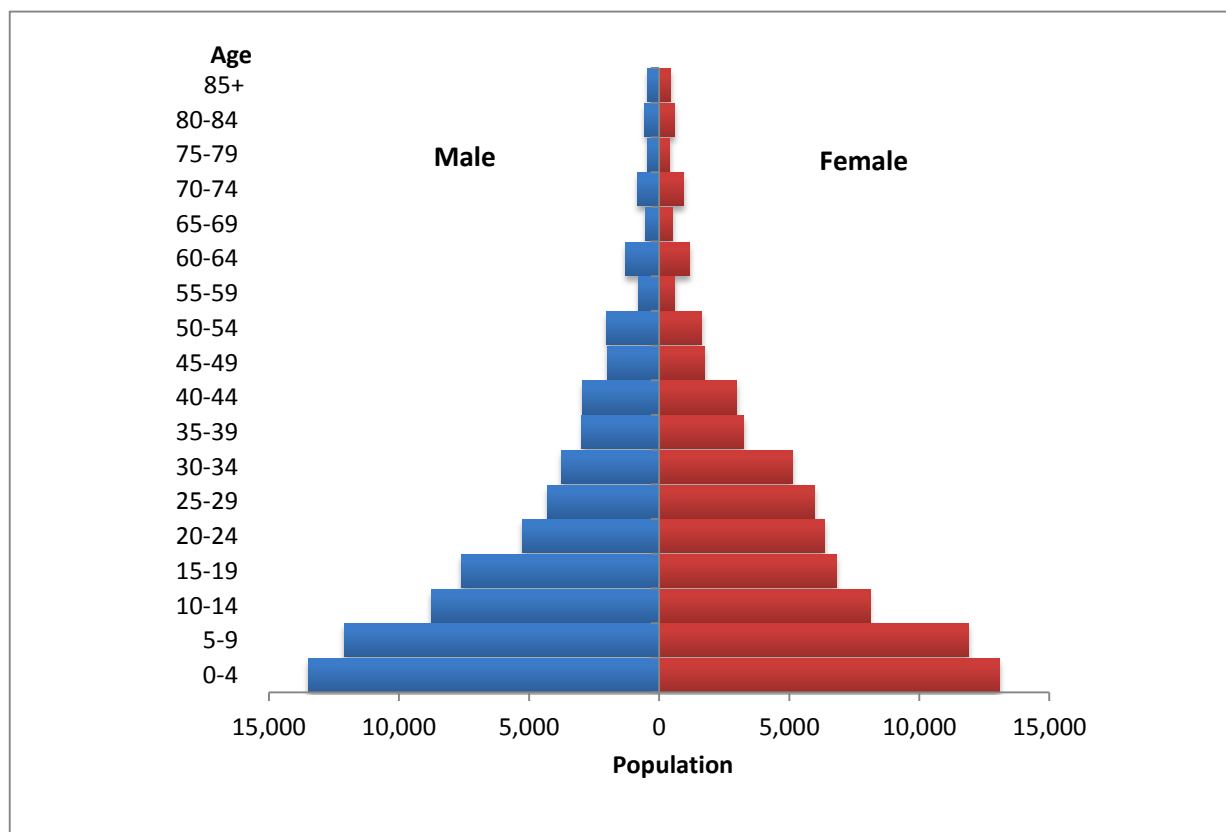


Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

The process of distribution and redistribution of a population occurs through natural growth and migration. The redistribution through migration is shaped by a variety of demographic, geographic and socio-economic factors. These include fertility, mortality and the distribution and utilization of natural resources and infrastructural development, which results from local factors as well as policies, and programmes of government and non-governmental agencies. One outcome of the movement is urbanization. Table 2.5 presents a picture of the patterns of migration in the district using data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census. It describes the internal migration and urbanization. The tables presented on the mentioned variables examine distribution of the district population by fertility rates, mortality rates and incidence of migration which informs population redistribution.

### 2.4.1 Fertility

Table 2.2 depicts the reported national and regional total fertility rates, general fertility rates and crude birth rates based on the 2010 population and housing census conducted in Ghana. With particular reference to the Nanumba North, the district recorded a total population of 141,584, with 32,246 females aged 15-49 years. It recorded 3,143 births in last 12 months prior to the census. This gives a total fertility rate of 3.38% in the district and 97.5% general fertility rate, which implies that, per 1,000 females aged 15-49, there are 3.5 percent live births. The crude birth rate was 22.2%, which also implies that there were 22.2 live births per every 1000 population.

**Table 2.2: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district**

| District | Population | Number of women 15-49 years | Number of births in last 12 months | Total Fertility Rate | *General Fertility Rate | **Crude Birth Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All Districts | 2,479,461 | 582,897 | 59,391 | 3.5 | 101.9 | 24.0 |
| Bole | 61,593 | 14,471 | 1,663 | 3.8 | 114.9 | 27.0 |
| Sawla-Tuna-Kalba | 99,863 | 22,207 | 2,230 | 3.6 | 100.4 | 22.3 |
| West Gonja | 41,180 | 9,806 | 924 | 3.3 | 94.2 | 22.4 |
| Gonja Central | 87,877 | 20,555 | 2,086 | 3.6 | 101.5 | 23.7 |
| East Gonja | 135,450 | 31,216 | 3,071 | 3.6 | 98.4 | 22.7 |
| Kpandai | 108,816 | 24,066 | 2,959 | 4.3 | 123.0 | 27.2 |
| Nanumba South | 93,464 | 21,210 | 2,542 | 4.2 | 119.8 | 27.2 |
| **Nanumba North** | **141,584** | **32,246** | **3,143** | **3.4** | **97.5** | **22.2** |
| Zabzugu | 63,815 | 15,591 | 1,016 | 2.4 | 65.2 | 15.9 |
| Yendi Municipal | 117,780 | 27,686 | 2,355 | 3.0 | 85.1 | 20.0 |
| Tamale Metropolis | 223,252 | 59,341 | 4,743 | 2.8 | 79.9 | 21.2 |
| Tolon | 72,990 | 17,028 | 1,585 | 3.2 | 93.1 | 21.7 |
| Savelugu Nanton | 139,283 | 33,942 | 4,300 | 4.3 | 126.7 | 30.9 |
| Karaga | 77,706 | 18,666 | 1,621 | 2.9 | 86.8 | 20.9 |
| Gushiegu | 111,259 | 26,349 | 2,868 | 3.7 | 108.8 | 25.8 |
| Saboba | 65,706 | 14,519 | 1,871 | 4.2 | 128.9 | 28.5 |
| Chereponi | 53,394 | 11,652 | 1,495 | 4.3 | 128.3 | 28.0 |
| Bunkpurugu Yonyo | 122,591 | 26,725 | 2,893 | 3.8 | 108.3 | 23.6 |
| Mamprusi East | 121,009 | 27,145 | 2,785 | 3.6 | 102.6 | 23.0 |
| Mamprusi West | 121,117 | 27,528 | 3,080 | 3.8 | 111.9 | 25.4 |
| North Gonja | 43,547 | 9,935 | 1,349 | 5.3 | 135.8 | 31.0 |
| Kumbumgu | 39,341 | 8,851 | 920 | 3.6 | 103.9 | 23.4 |
| Sagnerigu Municipal | 148,099 | 38,548 | 3,579 | 3.3 | 92.8 | 24.2 |
| Mion | 81,812 | 18,812 | 1,935 | 3.4 | 102.9 | 23.7 |
| Tatale | 60,039 | 14,108 | 1,307 | 3.5 | 92.6 | 21.8 |
| Mamprugu Moagduri | 46,894 | 10,694 | 1,071 | 3.4 | 100.1 | 22.8 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
Note: * Number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years
     ** Number of live births per 1,000 population

## 2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality refers to deaths that occur within a population. The incidence of death can reveal much about a population's standard of living and health care. Data on child mortality and household deaths within 12 months preceding the census night is presented on Table 2.3 and 2.4 respectively.

Table 2.3 presents data on total number of children ever born to women 12 years and older and children surviving. There are 42,741 females 12 years and older, with the highest

population within the age group 15-19 years (6,817) and the least within the age group 55-59 years (580 persons).

For children ever born, the child to woman ratio is 2.6, implying there are approximately three children born to every female in the district and out of the 112,631 ever born children, there are 48.5% females and 51.5% male children which implies that there are more males than female children ever born to the female population. With regards to children surviving, again there are more males (49,761) than females (47,417). The ratio of surviving children to children ever born is 86.3, thus to every 100 children born, 86 survived. For every 100 male children born, approximately 86 survived, and 87 survives in every 100 female children born which implies that slightly higher proportion of the females born survive after birth as compared to male children.

For the age cohorts, more of the children ever born (20,706) are born to the 60+ cohort out of which 16,327. The next highest number (18,322) ever born is to the 30-34 age group, however, this category has more surviving children relative to the 60+ cohort.

The least number (45) of ever born children appear in the 12-14 age group, probably because is their early reproductive ages, out of this figure 36 are surviving and majority are females.

**Table 2.3: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child**

| Age | Number of Female | Children Ever Born | | | Children Surviving | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| All Ages | 42,741 | 112,631 | 57,956 | 54,675 | 97,178 | 49,761 | 47,417 |
| 12-14 | 4,258 | 45 | 22 | 23 | 36 | 15 | 21 |
| 15-19 | 6,817 | 1,122 | 540 | 582 | 983 | 469 | 514 |
| 20-24 | 6,377 | 7,044 | 3,569 | 3,475 | 6,388 | 3,171 | 3,217 |
| 25-29 | 5,971 | 14,023 | 7,248 | 6,775 | 12,822 | 6,585 | 6,237 |
| 30-34 | 5,122 | 18,322 | 9,241 | 9,081 | 16,474 | 8,327 | 8,147 |
| 35-39 | 3,236 | 14,439 | 7,437 | 7,002 | 12,700 | 6,520 | 6,180 |
| 40-44 | 2,959 | 15,084 | 7,856 | 7,228 | 13,137 | 6,807 | 6,330 |
| 45-49 | 1,764 | 9,658 | 5,007 | 4,651 | 8,185 | 4,268 | 3,917 |
| 50-54 | 1,625 | 8,845 | 4,534 | 4,311 | 7,403 | 3,806 | 3,597 |
| 55-59 | 580 | 3,343 | 1,767 | 1,576 | 2,723 | 1,435 | 1,288 |
| 60+ | 4,032 | 20,706 | 10,735 | 9,971 | 16,327 | 8,358 | 7,969 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.4 also shows the total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by district in the Northern Region. The Nanumba North District recorded a total population of 141,584 out of the Regional population of 2,479,461. The district reported 653 deaths in all the households in the district, with a crude death rate of 4.6 per 1000 population. In comparison to other districts in the region, it is seen that Nanumba North is among the districts that recorded the lowest crude death rates. Its crude death rate is the fourth lowest after those of Zabzugu (3.1), Tatale (3.5), Saboba (3.6) and Central Gonja (3.8).

**Table 2.4:  Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by district**

| District | Total Population | Deaths in households | *Crude death rate |
|---|---|---|---|
| All Districts | 2,479,461 | 14,715 | 5.9 |
| Bole | 61,593 | 450 | 7.3 |
| Sawla-Tuna-Kalba | 99,863 | 722 | 7.2 |
| West Gonja | 41,180 | 197 | 4.8 |
| Gonja Central | 87,877 | 334 | 3.8 |
| East Gonja | 135,450 | 761 | 5.6 |
| Kpandai | 108,816 | 554 | 5.1 |
| Nanumba South | 93,464 | 542 | 5.8 |
| **Nanumba North** | **141,584** | **653** | **4.6** |
| Zabzugu | 63,815 | 196 | 3.1 |
| Yendi Municipal | 117,780 | 737 | 6.3 |
| Tamale Metropolis | 223,252 | 1,257 | 5.6 |
| Tolon | 72,990 | 502 | 6.9 |
| Savelugu Nanton | 139,283 | 1,413 | 10.1 |
| Karaga | 77,706 | 501 | 6.4 |
| Gushiegu | 111,259 | 744 | 6.7 |
| Saboba | 65,706 | 235 | 3.6 |
| Chereponi | 53,394 | 288 | 5.4 |
| Bunkpurugu Yonyo | 122,591 | 575 | 4.7 |
| Mamprusi East | 121,009 | 619 | 5.1 |
| Mamprusi West | 121,117 | 955 | 7.9 |
| North Gonja | 43,547 | 247 | 5.7 |
| Kumbumgu | 39,341 | 343 | 8.7 |
| Sagnerigu Municipal | 148,099 | 847 | 5.7 |
| Mion | 81,812 | 556 | 6.8 |
| Tatale | 60,039 | 210 | 3.5 |
| Mamprugu Moagduri | 46,894 | 277 | 5.9 |

Source:  Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
Note: * Deaths per 1,000 population

### 2.4.3   Migration

Table 2.5 shows that the district has a migrant population of 12,999. Out of this, 16.6 percent have resided in the district for less than a year, and 23.8 percent have resided in the district for 20 years and above. Regarding birth place, those born elsewhere in the region are more (10,206), out of which (25.1%) resided in the district for 20 years and over, a considerable percentage (23.0%) resided in the district for 10-19 years. , 1-4 years (20.0%) and least (15.5%), 5-9 years.

With the population born elsewhere in different regions the Volta region dominates with 722, out of which (20.6%) have been resident in the district for 20 years or more, perhaps due to the closeness of the district to the Volta region. This is followed by residents less than one year and they account for (24.8%) and those who have stayed for at least 5-9 years were (15.4%).

The Brong Ahafo region is the place of birth of the next largest proportion of persons born (523), elsewhere in a different region that are resident in the district. The least of the regional migrants is from the Western region with 20 people, out of which 35.0% have been resident

for 10-19 years and the proportion resident for less than one year and 20+ years constitute the least percentage (10.0%).

Residents born outside Ghana have a share of 694 of the population, out of which the largest percentage (31.0%) have been resident for 1-4 years and the least percentage (7.1%) are those who have been resident for less than one year

Generally, it can be concluded that ranging from all birth places, the 20+ year duration has greater share of the population comparable to other categorized durations.

**Table 2.5: Birth place of migrants by duration of stay at current residence**

| Birthplace | Number | Duration of residence (%) | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | | Less than 1 year | 1-4 years | 5-9 years | 10-19 years | 20+ years |
| Total | 12,999 | 16.6 | 20.5 | 16.3 | 22.7 | 23.8 |
| Born elsewhere in the region | 10,206 | 16.5 | 20.0 | 15.5 | 23.0 | 25.1 |
| Born elsewhere in another region: | | | | | | |
| Western | 20 | 10.0 | 25.0 | 20.0 | 35.0 | 10.0 |
| Central | 50 | 26.0 | 22.0 | 24.0 | 12.0 | 16.0 |
| Greater Accra | 156 | 19.2 | 32.7 | 22.4 | 12.8 | 12.8 |
| Volta | 722 | 24.8 | 19.8 | 15.4 | 19.4 | 20.6 |
| Eastern | 99 | 10.1 | 21.2 | 24.2 | 14.1 | 30.3 |
| Ashanti | 276 | 21.7 | 17.0 | 18.8 | 19.9 | 22.5 |
| Brong Ahafo | 523 | 16.8 | 12.8 | 18.0 | 32.3 | 20.1 |
| Northern | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Upper East | 221 | 19.5 | 26.2 | 17.6 | 17.6 | 19.0 |
| Upper west | 32 | 21.9 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 15.6 | 12.5 |
| Outside Ghana | 694 | 7.1 | 31.0 | 23.3 | 22.3 | 16.3 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and housing Census

# CHAPTER THREE
# SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

## 3.1    Introduction

This chapter provides a comprehensive analysis of the social characteristics of the population of Nanumba North District according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census. The following areas are covered: household size, composition and structure; marital status; nationality, religious affiliation and education and literacy.

## 3.2    Household size, composition and structure

Knowledge of household structure, composition, and headship provides important statistical tool for social and economic planning. A study of households also provides the basis for a reasonable projection of the future size of the population, and planning of housing needs. A study on households indirectly uncovers the dynamics of household formation and disintegration.

### 3.2.1   Household Size

The number of persons who belong to a household constitutes the household size. The average household size in the District is 8.2, which is higher than the Northern region average of 7.7.

**Table 3.1:  Household size by locality of residence**

| Categories | Total country | Region | District Total | Urban | Rural |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 24,658,823 | 2,479,461 | 141,584 | 40,000 | 101,584 |
| Total household population | 24,076,327 | 2,445,061 | 139,405 | 39,525 | 99,880 |
| Number of households | 5,467,054 | 318,119 | 16,914 | 5,037 | 11,877 |
| Average household size | 4.4 | 7.7 | 8.2 | 7.8 | 8.4 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.2.2   Household composition

A household consists of a man, his wife, children and some other relatives or a house-help who may be living with them. It is, however, important to state that membership of a household does not necessarily depend on blood ties.

In the Nanumba North District, there is a household population of 139,405 belonging to 16,914 households, out of which 12.1% are heads, and this is made up of (22.0%) males and (2.5%) females. There are (9.7%) spouses made up of (0.4%) males and (18.8%) females depicting a polygamous society as there are more female spouses found within a household relating to the head. This household population is dominated by children to heads (54.0%) also made up of 58.3 percent males and 49.7 percent females. Parents/parent in-laws composed of (1.1%) consist of (0.2%) males and (2.0%) females.

There are also son/daughter in-laws who make 0.8% of the population, (8.7%) grandchildren, brother/sister (5.3%), consist of more males, step children consist of (1.4%) and recorded

same proportions across both sexes. Adopted children consist of (0.6%) of the household population and also has same proportions for both sexes. For other relatives who are (9.8%), there are (5.7%) males and (13.8%) females and finally, non-relatives consist of (0.6%) and comprised of more females (o.6%) than males (0.5%).

**Table 3.2: Household composition by sex**

| Household composition | Total | | Male | | Female | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 139,405 | 100.0 | 68,928 | 100.0 | 70,477 | 100.0 |
| Head | 16,914 | 12.1 | 15,145 | 22.0 | 1,769 | 2.5 |
| Spouse (wife/husband) | 13,496 | 9.7 | 246 | 0.4 | 13,250 | 18.8 |
| Child (son/daughter) | 75,215 | 54.0 | 40,190 | 58.3 | 35,025 | 49.7 |
| Parent/Parent in-law | 1,522 | 1.1 | 116 | 0.2 | 1,406 | 2.0 |
| Son/Daughter in-law | 1,158 | 0.8 | 91 | 0.1 | 1,067 | 1.5 |
| Grandchild | 6,603 | 4.7 | 3,251 | 4.7 | 3,352 | 4.8 |
| Brother/Sister | 7,356 | 5.3 | 4,277 | 6.2 | 3,079 | 4.4 |
| Step child | 1,909 | 1.4 | 952 | 1.4 | 957 | 1.4 |
| Adopted/Foster child | 800 | 0.6 | 378 | 0.6 | 422 | 0.6 |
| Other relative | 13,663 | 9.8 | 3,929 | 5.7 | 9,734 | 13.8 |
| Non-relative | 769 | 0.6 | 353 | 0.5 | 416 | 0.6 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.2.3 Household structure

The family system in any human society, whether it is the nuclear or the extended type, depicts the type of kinship ties that hold the people together. The two major types of family ties that constitute household formation are the nuclear and extended family systems. Households are central to the study of income, maintenance, economic dependency, savings, fertility, migration and social welfare (Tacoli, 2012).

Table 3.3 focuses on the household structure and sex which shows that out of the 139,405 people who belong to households in the district, 0.4% forms individual composed households (head only) and out of which (0.6%) are males and (0.2%) are females.

The extended household forms the greatest percentage of the households in the district, accounting for 58.5% and a greater proportion of the population that forms this type of households are females (59.6) with whiles the nuclear type (head, spouse and children) only being less with (24.4%) and has males forming the larger part of the population (25.8)

The least populated household type is the head and spouse only (0.3%), which has equal share of both sexes (0.3%).

**Table 3.3:  Household structure by sex**

| Household structure | Total | | Male | | Female | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 139,405 | 100.0 | 68,928 | 100.0 | 70,477 | 100.0 |
| Head only | 575 | 0.4 | 420 | 0.6 | 155 | 0.2 |
| Head and a spouse only | 408 | 0.3 | 204 | 0.3 | 204 | 0.3 |
| Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children) | 33,941 | 24.4 | 17,798 | 25.8 | 16,143 | 22.9 |
| Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives) | 81,593 | 58.5 | 39,586 | 57.4 | 42,007 | 59.6 |
| Extended + non relatives | 3,381 | 2.4 | 1,616 | 2.3 | 1,765 | 2.5 |
| Head, spouse(s) and other composition | 1,497 | 1.1 | 778 | 1.1 | 719 | 1.0 |
| Single parent Nuclear | 3,323 | 2.4 | 1,561 | 2.3 | 1,762 | 2.5 |
| Single parent Extended | 9,719 | 7.0 | 4,434 | 6.4 | 5,285 | 7.5 |
| Single parent Extended + non relative | 794 | 0.6 | 371 | 0.5 | 423 | 0.6 |
| Head and other composition but no spouse | 4,174 | 3.0 | 2,160 | 3.1 | 2,014 | 2.9 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 3.3    Marital status

The marital status of a population is an important predictor of a wide range of socio-economic outcomes. Marital status has implications for other demographic events such as family formation, migration and demand for housing and residential-related services. In an ideal situation, the presence of the two parents is supposed to provide acceptable conditions for the upbringing of children, as the two individually and collectively provide socio-emotional, psychological and material environment, and support for members of the household. Figure 3.1 shows the proportion of the population who are married, never married, divorced, widowed, and separated and those in consensual unions for both sexes.

From Figure 3.1, it is seen that the married population constitute the greatest percentage (54%), followed by the never married (39%) and then the widowed (4 percent). The proportion with the remaining types of marital statuses is 1 percent each of the population.

**Figure 3.1: Marital Status of population 12 years and older**
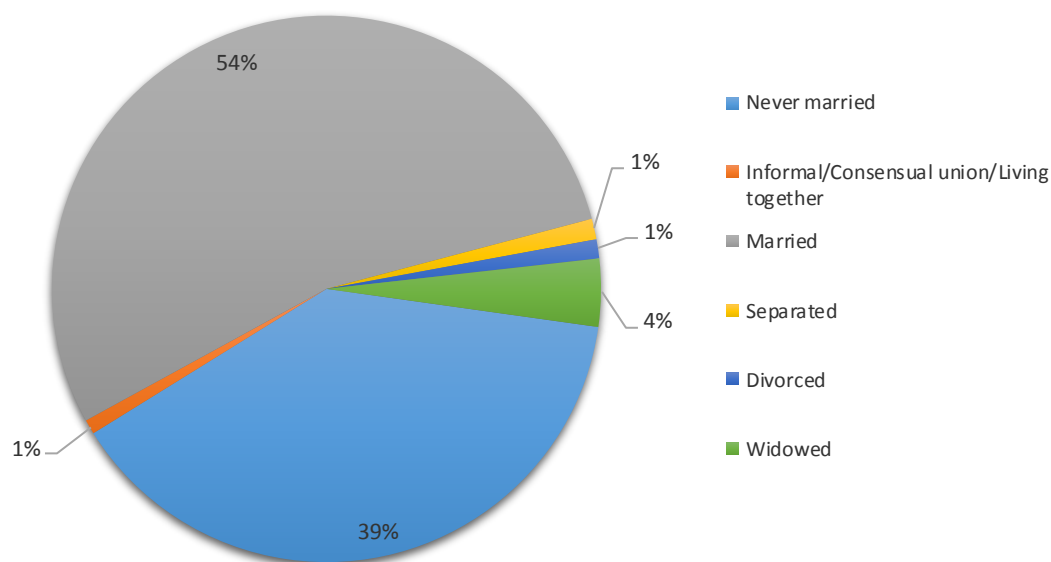
### 3.3.1 Marital status, age and sex

Table 3.4 presents marital status of persons aged 12 years and older by sex. More than half of the population aged 12 years and older in the district are married. The dominant (87.5%) age group of those who have never married is 15-19. Among those aged 55- 59 years, majority (77.9%) are married and also a significant proportion (13.7%) are widowed, whiles consensual unions recorded the least (0.4%).

With the sex distribution, there are 40,249 males and 42,741 females in the various marital categories, again reflecting the national and regional picture of more females than males.. Now, out of the male population, a chunk of 7,602 fall within the (15-19) age group and has (93%) who are never married, few married and consensual unions and insignificant numbers in other marital categories. Again the (55-59) recorded the lowest population of 776 persons and has the married taking the largest share.

With regards to the female population, it follows the same pattern as the male population but relative to the males (93%), the female population has a lower percentage (81.3%) in the dominant age group who are never married.

**Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status**

| Sex/Age group | Number | Total | Never married | Informal/ Consensual union/Living together | Married | Separated | Divorced | Widowed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Both Sexes** | 82,990 | 100.0 | 38.9 | 0.9 | 53.9 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 4.0 |
| 12-14 | 8,858 | 100.0 | 94.0 | 0.2 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 15 - 19 | 14,419 | 100.0 | 87.5 | 0.6 | 11.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 20 - 24 | 11,634 | 100.0 | 53.3 | 1.8 | 43.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| 25 - 29 | 10,284 | 100.0 | 27.8 | 1.6 | 68.0 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| 30 - 34 | 8,863 | 100.0 | 11.7 | 1.0 | 83.1 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 0.9 |
| 35 - 39 | 6,196 | 100.0 | 6.2 | 0.6 | 88.3 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| 40 - 44 | 5,900 | 100.0 | 4.0 | 0.6 | 88.1 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 3.3 |
| 45 - 49 | 3,735 | 100.0 | 2.5 | 0.6 | 86.5 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 5.8 |
| 50 - 54 | 3,630 | 100.0 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 82.5 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 10.3 |
| 55 - 59 | 1,356 | 100.0 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 77.9 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 13.7 |
| 60 - 64 | 2,432 | 100.0 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 71.8 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 20.4 |
| 65+ | 5,683 | 100.0 | 6.7 | 0.5 | 60.7 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 28.2 |
| **Male** | 40,249 | 100.0 | 46.8 | 0.8 | 49.5 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| 12-14 | 4,600 | 100.0 | 94.8 | 0.2 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 15 - 19 | 7,602 | 100.0 | 93.0 | 0.4 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 20 - 24 | 5,257 | 100.0 | 74.0 | 1.5 | 23.7 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| 25 - 29 | 4,313 | 100.0 | 45.1 | 2.0 | 50.5 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.1 |
| 30 - 34 | 3,741 | 100.0 | 19.5 | 1.2 | 75.4 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 0.3 |
| 35 - 39 | 2,960 | 100.0 | 9.5 | 0.8 | 86.2 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 0.4 |
| 40 - 44 | 2,941 | 100.0 | 5.6 | 0.5 | 89.9 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 0.9 |
| 45 - 49 | 1,971 | 100.0 | 3.3 | 0.4 | 91.0 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.1 |
| 50 - 54 | 2,005 | 100.0 | 3.0 | 0.5 | 91.9 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.8 |
| 55 - 59 | 776 | 100.0 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 89.3 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 3.1 |
| 60 - 64 | 1,277 | 100.0 | 3.6 | 0.5 | 87.9 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 4.0 |
| 65+ | 2,806 | 100.0 | 7.4 | 0.6 | 82.8 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 5.8 |

**Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status (Cont'd)**

| Sex/Age group | Number | Total | Never married | Informal/ Consensual union/Living together | Married | Separated | Divorced | Widowed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Female** | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 42,741 | 100.0 | 31.5 | 0.9 | 57.9 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 6.9 |
| 12-14 | 4,258 | 100.0 | 93.1 | 0.3 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 15 - 19 | 6,817 | 100.0 | 81.3 | 0.8 | 17.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| 20 - 24 | 6,377 | 100.0 | 36.3 | 2.0 | 59.0 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| 25 - 29 | 5,971 | 100.0 | 15.2 | 1.3 | 80.6 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| 30 - 34 | 5,122 | 100.0 | 6.1 | 0.8 | 88.7 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.2 |
| 35 - 39 | 3,236 | 100.0 | 3.1 | 0.4 | 90.2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.2 |
| 40 - 44 | 2,959 | 100.0 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 86.3 | 1.6 | 3.2 | 5.6 |
| 45 - 49 | 1,764 | 100.0 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 81.5 | 1.6 | 3.6 | 11.0 |
| 50 - 54 | 1,625 | 100.0 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 70.8 | 2.6 | 3.6 | 20.7 |
| 55 - 59 | 580 | 100.0 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 62.8 | 4.1 | 3.1 | 27.9 |
| 60 - 64 | 1,155 | 100.0 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 53.9 | 1.6 | 3.5 | 38.6 |
| 65+ | 2,877 | 100.0 | 6.0 | 0.3 | 39.3 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 49.9 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In sum, it could be seen that on the average the married population constitute the largest proportions, followed by the never married, those in consensual unions and widowed. Divorced appear to have lower records across all age groups and in both sexes and either at the national, regional or the district level. Thus the analysis of data of the persons 12years and older by sex and marital status follows a pattern that is similar to those at the national, and regional levels.

### 3.3.2 Marital status and level of education

Persons aged 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education are the focus of this section. At the national level, the population of such persons stands at 16,886,306 and that of the regional it is 1,528,287. Matching the marital status to their educational levels at both the national and the regional levels, it is realized that majority of these people are married. Again at the national level, 7,237,730 representing 45.2% of them attained basic education and 36.3% has no education. Another 2.6% of both sexes have attained vocational/technical education for. At the regional level the married population is 829,540, out of which 80.1% has no education which is relatively lower than the national average

Table 3.4 is on persons aged 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education in the district at the district level. There are 82,990 persons in this age category, and just like the national and regional pattern, there are more persons in the population relative to those with other marital statuses. More than 8 out of every 10 (84.0%) married persons have no education and the those who have attained vocational/technical education constitute the least percentage among married persons.

The sex differentials with regard to marital status and educational level are also examined. In all, there are 40,249 males and 42,741 females in all the marital categories aged 12 years and over. At the basic level, for both sexes, those who have never married constitute 43.9% of the males and 45.8% of the females. Those are widowed account for 3.9% and 4.7% of the males and females respectively who were aged 12 years and over.

Among the males with secondary level of education the marital category which scored the highest percentage of 17.2% was by persons in consensual unions, whereas the females with the same level of education recorded the highest percentage among those who have never married (10.4%). However, the widowed appear to be the lowest among the females, which explains that majority of males make to the secondary level before marriage whereas women who are married may never have education at especially the secondary level, probably reason why majority are never married at the secondary category within the female population.

The vocational/technical level generally has lower share of the population at all angles and same with post-secondary/diploma and tertiary levels of educations. This clearly shows that majority of the population of the Nanumba North District from the secondary level are not absorbed into the higher levels. Hence on the average, the educated population of the district are either basic or secondary school leavers.

**Table 3.5: Persons 12years and older by sex, marital status and level of education**

| Sex/Marital status | Number | All levels | No Education | Basic[1] | Secon-dary | Voc/ Tech/ Comm | Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma[3] | Tertiary[4] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Both Sexes** | 82,990 | 100.0 | 67.2 | 22.6 | 7.8 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 0.4 |
| Never married | 32,319 | 100.0 | 40.3 | 44.7 | 12.8 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 0.2 |
| Informal/Consensual union/Living together | 716 | 100.0 | 63.5 | 20.9 | 12.3 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 0.3 |
| Married | 44,694 | 100.0 | 84.0 | 8.6 | 4.7 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 0.6 |
| Separated | 1,013 | 100.0 | 76.7 | 8.9 | 9.4 | 0.3 | 4.4 | 0.3 |
| Divorced | 931 | 100.0 | 87.5 | 8.2 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 0.1 |
| Widowed | 3,317 | 100.0 | 94.0 | 4.6 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| **Male** | 40,249 | 100.0 | 60.1 | 25.7 | 10.3 | 0.3 | 2.9 | 0.7 |
| Never married | 18,847 | 100.0 | 38.7 | 43.9 | 14.5 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 0.3 |
| Informal/Consensual union/Living together | 337 | 100.0 | 56.7 | 22.3 | 17.2 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 0.6 |
| Married | 19,934 | 100.0 | 79.1 | 9.6 | 6.5 | 0.3 | 3.4 | 1.1 |
| Separated | 447 | 100.0 | 72.5 | 10.1 | 11.2 | 0.4 | 5.1 | 0.7 |
| Divorced | 329 | 100.0 | 84.8 | 9.7 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 2.4 | 0.0 |
| Widowed | 355 | 100.0 | 90.4 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 0.0 |
| **Female** | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 42,741 | 100.0 | 73.9 | 19.6 | 5.4 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.1 |
| Never married | 13,472 | 100.0 | 42.5 | 45.8 | 10.6 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.1 |
| Informal/Consensual union/Living together | 379 | 100.0 | 69.7 | 19.8 | 7.9 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 0.0 |
| Married | 24,760 | 100.0 | 88.0 | 7.7 | 3.3 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.1 |
| Separated | 566 | 100.0 | 80.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 0.2 | 3.9 | 0.0 |
| Divorced | 602 | 100.0 | 89.0 | 7.3 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 0.2 |
| Widowed | 2,962 | 100.0 | 94.5 | 4.7 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.3.4 Marital and economic activity status

From table 3.6, more than three quarters (80.7%) of the population who are married are employed. The majority (53.3) of those who have never married are not economically active. This could be due the fact that majority of those never married are young persons who are likely to be in school or are too young to marry. More than half of the population widowed are also not economically active and may be due to old age.

With regards to sex differentials, out of a total of 40,249 married males, 12,349 of them are not economically active and out of 42,741 married females, 14,825 are not economically active. For the employed population, greater percentage (63.9%) of males are married and the widowed forming the least (0.6%), within the unemployed, majority of the males are never married (56.1%), followed by married (38.9%) and the least being widowed (0.3%). And for the inactive, the never married men are more (77.7%) whiles the divorced records the least (0.6%).

**Table 3.6: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status**

| Sex/Marital Status | All status | | Employed | | Unemployed | | Economically not active | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| **Both sexes** | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 82,990 | 100.0 | 53,464 | 64.4 | 2,352 | 2.8 | 27,174 | 32.7 |
| Never married | 32,319 | 100.0 | 14,195 | 43.9 | 892 | 2.8 | 17,232 | 53.3 |
| Informal/Consensual union/Living together | 716 | 100.0 | 478 | 66.8 | 37 | 5.2 | 201 | 28.1 |
| Married | 44,694 | 100.0 | 36,077 | 80.7 | 1,294 | 2.9 | 7,323 | 16.4 |
| Separated | 1,013 | 100.0 | 734 | 72.5 | 45 | 4.4 | 234 | 23.1 |
| Divorced | 931 | 100.0 | 644 | 69.2 | 46 | 4.9 | 241 | 25.9 |
| Widowed | 3,317 | 100.0 | 1,336 | 40.3 | 38 | 1.1 | 1,943 | 58.6 |
| **Male** | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 40,249 | 100.0 | 26,970 | 67.0 | 930 | 2.3 | 12,349 | 30.7 |
| Never married | 18,847 | 100.0 | 8,731 | 46.3 | 522 | 2.8 | 9,594 | 50.9 |
| Informal/Consensual union/Living together | 337 | 100.0 | 239 | 70.9 | 17 | 5.0 | 81 | 24.0 |
| Married | 19,934 | 100.0 | 17,241 | 86.5 | 362 | 1.8 | 2,331 | 11.7 |
| Separated | 447 | 100.0 | 345 | 77.2 | 15 | 3.4 | 87 | 19.5 |
| Divorced | 329 | 100.0 | 250 | 76.0 | 11 | 3.3 | 68 | 20.7 |
| Widowed | 355 | 100.0 | 164 | 46.2 | 3 | 0.8 | 188 | 53.0 |
| **Female** | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 42,741 | 100.0 | 26,494 | 62.0 | 1,422 | 3.3 | 14,825 | 34.7 |
| Never married | 13,472 | 100.0 | 5,464 | 40.6 | 370 | 2.7 | 7,638 | 56.7 |
| Informal/Consensual union/Living together | 379 | 100.0 | 239 | 63.1 | 20 | 5.3 | 120 | 31.7 |
| Married | 24,760 | 100.0 | 18,836 | 76.1 | 932 | 3.8 | 4,992 | 20.2 |
| Separated | 566 | 100.0 | 389 | 68.7 | 30 | 5.3 | 147 | 26.0 |
| Divorced | 602 | 100.0 | 394 | 65.4 | 35 | 5.8 | 173 | 28.7 |
| Widowed | 2,962 | 100.0 | 1,172 | 39.6 | 35 | 1.2 | 1,755 | 59.3 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 3.4 Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. Ghanaian nationals are classified as Ghanaians by birth and Ghanaians by naturalization. The 2010 PHC data on nationality by sex in the Nanumba North District is shown on Table 3.7.

**Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex**

| Nationality | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 141,584 | 100.0 | 69,997 | 100.0 | 71,587 | 100.0 |
| Ghanaian by birth | 135,317 | 95.6 | 66,841 | 95.5 | 68,476 | 95.7 |
| Dual Nationality | 2,533 | 1.8 | 1,254 | 1.8 | 1,279 | 1.8 |
| Ghanaian by Naturalization | 935 | 0.7 | 437 | 0.6 | 498 | 0.7 |
| Africa other than ECOWAS | 732 | 0.5 | 371 | 0.5 | 361 | 0.5 |
| Other | 541 | 0.4 | 261 | 0.4 | 280 | 0.4 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.7 provides data on population by nationality and sex in the Nanumba North District. From the Table, 95.6 percent of the population in the Nanumba North district are Ghanaians. The proportion (95.7%) of female Ghanaians is slightly higher than that of males (95.5%) in the district. In contrast, the proportion of males (4.5%) who are non-Ghanaians in the district is slightly higher than that of the females (4.4%). Very small percentages of the population in the district are Ghanaians with dual nationality (1.8%) and Ghanaians by naturalization (0.7%). ECOWAS nationals constitute 1.1 percent of the population and less than one percent (0.5%) are Africans other than ECOWAS nationals.

## 3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 presents the religious affiliations of the population in the Nanumba North District. From the table, the majority (42.1%) of the population in the district are traditionalist, with the figure slightly higher for males (42.2%) than females (42.0%). This is followed by those who profess the Islamic faith (35.1%). Catholics form the next highest percentage (7.5%). Persons who are of the Pentecostal/Charismatic faith constitute about four percent (3.9%), while Protestants form 3.7 percent.

**Table 3.8: Population by religious affiliation and sex**

| Religion | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 141,584 | 100.0 | 69,997 | 100.0 | 71,587 | 100.0 |
| No Religion | 7,455 | 5.3 | 3,633 | 5.2 | 3,822 | 5.3 |
| Catholic | 10,597 | 7.5 | 5,378 | 7.7 | 5,219 | 7.3 |
| Protestant (Anglican, Lutheran etc.) | 5,221 | 3.7 | 2,652 | 3.8 | 2,569 | 3.6 |
| Pentecostal/Charismatic | 5,574 | 3.9 | 2,688 | 3.8 | 2,886 | 4.0 |
| Other Christians | 2,640 | 1.9 | 1,284 | 1.8 | 1,356 | 1.9 |
| Islam | 49,716 | 35.1 | 24,441 | 34.9 | 25,275 | 35.3 |
| Traditionalists | 59,576 | 42.1 | 29,513 | 42.2 | 30,063 | 42.0 |
| Other (Specify) | 805 | 0.6 | 408 | 0.6 | 397 | 0.6 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 3.6 Literacy and Education

Literacy generally refers to a person's ability to read and write with understanding in any language. The ability to read and write is essential to the development of the population and the nation, as literacy not only enables people to access information on what goes on in all spheres of life, but also enhances vertical mobility in society. In the 2010 PHC, a person was considered literate if he/she could read, write, and understand a simple statement in any language. The question relating to literacy was asked of persons 11 years and older. The distribution of various levels of literacy in the Nanumba North district is presented in Table 3.9.

**Table 3.9: Population 11years and older by sex, age and literacy status**

| Sex/Age | None (not literate) | Literate | Total | English only | Ghanaian language only | English and Ghanaian language | English and French | English, French and Ghanaian language |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Both sexes** | | | | | | | | |
| **Total** | **56,548** | **28,900** | 100.0 | 31.4 | 4.3 | 64.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 11-14 | 3,872 | 7,444 | 100.0 | 40.3 | 5.6 | 54.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| 15-19 | 5,764 | 8,655 | 100.0 | 32.4 | 4.0 | 63.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 20-24 | 6,985 | 4,649 | 100.0 | 26.5 | 3.3 | 70.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 25-29 | 7,287 | 2,997 | 100.0 | 23.8 | 3.4 | 72.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 30-34 | 7,129 | 1,734 | 100.0 | 25.5 | 3.7 | 70.7 | - | 0.1 |
| 35-39 | 5,217 | 979 | 100.0 | 23.1 | 3.5 | 73.3 | - | 0.1 |
| 40-44 | 5,166 | 734 | 100.0 | 24.7 | 4.2 | 71.1 | - | - |
| 45-49 | 3,332 | 403 | 100.0 | 24.8 | 2.5 | 72.0 | - | 0.7 |
| 50-54 | 3,243 | 387 | 100.0 | 25.6 | 3.9 | 69.8 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| 55-59 | 1,235 | 121 | 100.0 | 19.0 | 6.6 | 71.9 | 2.5 | - |
| 60-64 | 2,209 | 223 | 100.0 | 28.7 | 6.3 | 64.6 | - | 0.4 |
| 65+ | 5,109 | 574 | 100.0 | 30.8 | 6.4 | 62.5 | 0.2 | - |
| **Male** | | | | | | | | |
| **Total** | **24,602** | **16,926** | 100.0 | 29.0 | 4.5 | 66.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 11-14 | 1,939 | 3,940 | 100.0 | 39.4 | 5.8 | 54.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| 15-19 | 2,688 | 4,914 | 100.0 | 30.7 | 4.2 | 64.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 20-24 | 2,551 | 2,706 | 100.0 | 24.6 | 3.8 | 71.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 25-29 | 2,459 | 1,854 | 100.0 | 22.1 | 4.1 | 73.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| 30-34 | 2,592 | 1,149 | 100.0 | 22.4 | 4.4 | 73.0 | - | 0.2 |
| 35-39 | 2,269 | 691 | 100.0 | 19.5 | 3.2 | 77.3 | - | - |
| 40-44 | 2,424 | 517 | 100.0 | 23.2 | 4.4 | 72.3 | - | - |
| 45-49 | 1,684 | 287 | 100.0 | 23.7 | 1.4 | 73.9 | - | 1.0 |
| 50-54 | 1,718 | 287 | 100.0 | 23.0 | 4.9 | 71.4 | - | 0.7 |
| 55-59 | 679 | 97 | 100.0 | 18.6 | 5.2 | 73.2 | 3.1 | - |
| 60-64 | 1,140 | 137 | 100.0 | 22.6 | 5.8 | 71.5 | - | - |
| 65+ | 2,459 | 347 | 100.0 | 23.9 | 7.8 | 68.3 | - | - |
| **Female** | | | | | | | | |
| **Total** | **31,946** | **11,974** | 100.0 | 34.6 | 3.9 | 61.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 11-14 | 1,933 | 3,504 | 100.0 | 41.2 | 5.4 | 53.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 15-19 | 3,076 | 3,741 | 100.0 | 34.7 | 3.7 | 61.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 20-24 | 4,434 | 1,943 | 100.0 | 29.1 | 2.6 | 68.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 25-29 | 4,828 | 1,143 | 100.0 | 26.6 | 2.4 | 70.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 30-34 | 4,537 | 585 | 100.0 | 31.6 | 2.2 | 66.2 | - | - |
| 35-39 | 2,948 | 288 | 100.0 | 31.6 | 4.2 | 63.9 | - | 0.3 |
| 40-44 | 2,742 | 217 | 100.0 | 28.1 | 3.7 | 68.2 | - | - |
| 45-49 | 1,648 | 116 | 100.0 | 27.6 | 5.2 | 67.2 | - | - |
| 50-54 | 1,525 | 100 | 100.0 | 33.0 | 1.0 | 65.0 | 1.0 | - |
| 55-59 | 556 | 24 | 100.0 | 20.8 | 12.5 | 66.7 | - | - |
| 60-64 | 1,069 | 86 | 100.0 | 38.4 | 7.0 | 53.5 | - | 1.2 |
| 65+ | 2,650 | 227 | 100.0 | 41.4 | 4.4 | 53.7 | 0.4 | - |

Table 3.8 shows the distribution of the population aged population 11 years and over by sex and literacy status. The total population of illiterates is 56,548, while that of literate is 28,900.

However, the age group 25-29 years has the highest number of the illiterates in the district, followed by those aged 30- 34 years and 20- 24 years in that order.  Also, 31.4 percent of the literate population can read, write and understand English language only, and the 11- 14 age group reported the highest percentage (40.3%) in this category while those aged 55- 59 years reported the least (19.5%). Overall, 43 percent are literate in Ghanaian language only, with the older age groups recording higher percentages than the younger age groups.  Close to two-thirds (64.2%) are literate in English and Ghanaian language. The highest literacy rates are reported for these two languages combined, with the highest  of rate of 73.3 percent by age group 35- 39 years and the lowest of 54 percent by 11- 14 years age group. The lowest (none or negligible) literacy rates are reported for the following language combinations: English and French and English, Ghanaian Language and French. No rates were recorded for the languages classified as "other". For the sex distribution by literacy and age, 24,602 of the male population are non-literates and 16,926 are literates whiles 31,946 of the female are non-literate and 11,974 are literates. Though it is clear that the literacy rate of both sexes is lower than that of the illiteracy, relative to the male population, the female illiterate population is more, which vividly show a picture of gender discrimination in terms of education as the population structure is female dominated but less privileged in terms of education. Hence educational policies should target high enrollment of the girl child.

Also, it appears that within the male literate population, 66.2 percent can read and write with understanding in Ghanaian and English language, 29.0 percent in English only and (0.1%) in French related categories.

Among the female literate population, 61.4 percent are literate in Ghanaian and English language and 34 percent in English only. However the (60-64) year and (65+) has large proportion of the population and the (55-59) records the least for both sexes.

The level of education among ages 3 years and older is presented on Table 3.9 shows that the Nanumba North District has a total of 44,081 of its population who are 3years and older and are currently attending school out of which 23,792 are males and 20,289 are females. Besides, 9,987 have attended school in the past, made up of 6,098 males and 3,889 females.

With regard to primary education, a total of 23,300 responded that they were in primary, with 51.5 percent being males and 54.5 percent females. The number of people in the district who had attended primary in the past is 3,160. The proportions of the sexes are 25.0 percent of males and 42.1 percent of females.

It was revealed that in the Nanumba North District, out of 7,768 of the population who are currently attending junior high school. The proportions by sex are 18.6 percent of males and 16.5 percent of females. People who had attended junior high in the past were (16.2%). The proportion of the males is 14.9 percent and that of females is 18.3 percent. The average attendance of nursery is 12.1 percent, and 11.5 percent of males and 12.7 percent females.

A total of 3,780 children are currently attending kindergarten in the district. In view of this the males currently attending kindergarten were (7.8%) and (9.4%) females.

**Table 3.10: Population 3 years and older by level of education and school attendance**

| | Currently attending | | | | | | Attended in the past | | | | | |
| | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | |
| Level of education | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 44,081 | 100.0 | 23,792 | 100.0 | 20,289 | 100 | 9,987 | 100 | 6,098 | 100 | 3,889 | 100 |
| Nursery | 5,313 | 12.1 | 2,734 | 11.5 | 2,579 | 12.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kindergarten | 3,780 | 8.6 | 1,867 | 7.8 | 1,913 | 9.4 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Primary | 23,300 | 52.9 | 12,244 | 51.5 | 11,056 | 54.5 | 3,160 | 31.6 | 1,524 | 25 | 1,636 | 42.1 |
| JSS/JHS | 7,768 | 17.6 | 4,424 | 18.6 | 3,344 | 16.5 | 1,620 | 16.2 | 909 | 14.9 | 711 | 18.3 |
| Middle | - | - | - | - | - | - | 617 | 6.2 | 471 | 7.7 | 146 | 3.8 |
| SSS/SHS | 3,304 | 7.5 | 2,061 | 8.7 | 1,243 | 6.1 | 2,527 | 25.3 | 1,618 | 26.5 | 909 | 23.4 |
| Secondary | - | - | - | - | - | - | 649 | 6.5 | 472 | 7.7 | 177 | 4.6 |
| Vocational/Technical/ Commercial | 52 | 0.1 | 33 | 0.1 | 19 | 0.1 | 129 | 1.3 | 78 | 1.3 | 51 | 1.3 |
| Post middle/secondary certificate | 241 | 0.5 | 182 | 0.8 | 59 | 0.3 | 590 | 5.9 | 439 | 7.2 | 151 | 3.9 |
| Tertiary | 323 | 0.7 | 247 | 1.0 | 76 | 0.4 | 695 | 7 | 587 | 9.6 | 108 | 2.8 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The number currently attending senior high school in the district is 3,304 with 8.7 percent of males and 6.1 percent of females doing so. People who had attended senior secondary school in the past were (25.3%) with (26.5%) of this number being males and (23.4%) females. No persons are currently attending Middle and Secondary schools because these are no more offered in the educational system. But on the other hand, 617 persons had attended in the past of which (7.7%) were males and (3.8%) females.

Less than one percent (0.5%) was recorded for people currently attending post middle or secondary schools. A total of 590 people had attended post middle or secondary in the past. Taking a critical look at this level it was released that the number of persons attended post middle or secondary in the past in the district is far higher than those currently attending.

A total of 323 is also recorded for population currently attending a tertiary institution in the district with (1.0%) males and (0.4%) females. People who had tertiary education in the past recorded greater a number (7.0%) than those currently attending, which is made up of  9.6 percent  males and 2.8 percent females.

Vocational or technical recorded the least number of people currently attending, a total of 52 with (0.1%) males and (0.1%) females. A total of 129 was recorded for people who had attended vocational or technical in the past. Another male domination was seen here where by 78 (1.3%) males had attended this institution in the past with 51 (1.3%) females.

# CHAPTER FOUR
# ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

## 4.1    Introduction

This chapter is on the economic characteristics of the Nanumba North District. The main focus is the economic activity status of persons aged 15 years and over. These individuals were enumerated as either economically active or not active on basis of what they did seven days prior to the census night. Other areas covered in the chapter include occupation, employment status, and industry and employment sector.

## 4.2    Economic Activity Status

The total population aged 15 years and over stands at 74,132 made up of 35,649 males and, 38,483 females (Table 4.1). Seventy one percent of this working population is economically active and 28.8 percent are economically not active.

From the economically active population however, 95.6 percent are employed and (4.4%) are unemployed. The average percentage of the employed is 97.6 percent (97.8% of males and 97.5% of females). Those currently not working but are yet to go back to their work constitute 2.0 percent, 2.1 percent of females and 1.9 percent males. The higher percentage of females going back to work could probably be attributed to the return to work after maternity leave. A very small proportion (0.4% of the population did voluntary work, receiving no wages.  There are not much difference between the sexes.

On the unemployed, there are 2,348 people from which (3.5%) are males and (5.4%) females. Under this status, there are (54.2%) who have worked before, seeking and available for work, out of which exist (45.1%) males and (60.2%) females. Another category of unemployed is those seeking and available for work for the first time, who are 1075, out of which also is (54.9%) males and (39.8%) females.

A total of 21,340 people in the district are economically not active, meaning they are neither employed nor available for work. From this population are those who did home duties (29.0%) which consist of females (37.5%). From the economically inactive population also are fulltime students who constitute 43.6 percent.  and have majority of (58.7%) who are males and (31.8%) who are females, which create a picture of more males in school as there are more females who do household duties and less within the full time education relative to their male counterparts

Also, in the economically not active population are pensioners or the retired (0.8%), the disabled (4.1%), people who are too young or too old (18.4%) and other inactive categories (4.2%).

**Table 4.1: Population 15years and older by activity status and sex**

| Activity status | Total | | Male | | Female | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| **Total** | 74,132 | 100 | 35,649 | 100.0 | 38,483 | 100.0 |
| **Economically active** | **52,792** | **71.2** | **26,300** | **73.8** | **26,492** | **68.8** |
| *Employed* | *50,444* | *95.6* | *25,371* | *96.5* | *25,073* | *94.6* |
| *Worked* | *49,242* | *97.6* | *24,802* | *97.8* | *24,440* | *97.5* |
| *Did not work but had job to go back to* | *988* | *2* | *474* | *1.9* | *514* | *2.1* |
| *Did voluntary work without pay* | *214* | *0.4* | *95* | *0.4* | *119* | *0.5* |
| *Unemployed* | *2,348* | *4.4* | *929* | *3.5* | *1,419* | *5.4* |
| *Worked before, seeking work and available* | *1,273* | *54.2* | *419* | *45.1* | *854* | *60.2* |
| *Seeking work for the first time and available* | *1,075* | *45.8* | *510* | *54.9* | *565* | *39.8* |
| **Economically not active** | 21,340 | **28.8** | 9,349 | **26.2** | 11,991 | **31.2** |
| Did home duties (household chore) | 6,197 | 29 | 1,698 | 18.2 | 4,499 | 37.5 |
| Full time education | 9,298 | 43.6 | 5,489 | 58.7 | 3,809 | 31.8 |
| Pensioner/Retired | 162 | 0.8 | 86 | 0.9 | 76 | 0.6 |
| Disabled/Sick | 870 | 4.1 | 350 | 3.7 | 520 | 4.3 |
| Too old/young | 3,925 | 18.4 | 1,349 | 14.4 | 2,576 | 21.5 |
| Other | 888 | 4.2 | 377 | 4.0 | 511 | 4.3 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Among the 74, 132 working population, 50,444 are employed and 2,348 are unemployed (Table 4.2). The economically inactive are 21,340 for both sexes. The 15-19 years age group recorded the highest percentage of 36.9 percent followed by the 20-24 years age group which recorded 18.7 percent while the 55-59 years age group recorded the least percentage (1.1%) for the economically inactive. The rest of the cohorts (30-65+) record average figures which ranges from (15%-0.6%).

There are 35,649 males aged 15 years and over., and matching this with the age and the economic statuses; under the employed population, the lower aged (15-34) males records the highest with an average percentage of 12. Whereas the higher aged cohorts (35-65+) recorded lower rates at an average of (9%). However, within the higher aged group, the (55-59) has the lowest share (2.8%).

With regard to the unemployed, the age group that records the highest (24.8%) is 20-24 years, followed by the 25-29 years (22.9%) and the least is recorded by those aged 65+ (0.8%) and followed closely those aged 55-59 years (0.9%).

For the economically not active, the (15-19) age group of the males reported the highest rate (45.4%), followed closely by the 20-24 age group (20.7%). the 65+ also has an appreciable share of (11.3%), whereas the 55-59 records the lowest (0.7%).

Among the females there is a total population of 38,483 out of which 25,073 are employed. There are also 1,419 that are unemployed and 11,991 are economically not active. The 25-29 year cohort recorded the highest percentage (17.7%) of employed population, followed by those aged 30-34 years (16.5%) and the rest falling down to (1.6%).

With regard to the unemployed, the highest percentage, 24.7 percent, is recorded by the 20-24 age group, followed by the 25-29 years age group (21.9%). This pattern is similar to that of the males. The 30-34 also has appreciable number (15.4%), then the 15-19 (14.7%). The

other age groups recorded lower rates and the least (0.4%) is recorded by those aged 55-59 years.

For the economically inactive, the 15-19 year cohort recorded the highest rate (30.2%), followed by the 20-24 years (17.2%) and the 25-29(10.2%), whiles the rest of the age groups recorded lower rates with the exception of the 65+years (15.6%) who recorded a higher proportion like the younger age groups

**Table 4.2: Population 15years and older by sex, age and activity status**

| Age group | All Status | | Employed | | Unemployed | | Economically not active | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| **Both sexes** | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 74,132 | 100.0 | 50,444 | 100.0 | 2,348 | 100.0 | 21,340 | 100.0 |
| 15 - 19 | 14,419 | 19.5 | 6,167 | 12.2 | 384 | 16.4 | 7,868 | 36.9 |
| 20 - 24 | 11,634 | 15.7 | 7,053 | 14.0 | 580 | 24.7 | 4,001 | 18.7 |
| 25 - 29 | 10,284 | 13.9 | 7,650 | 15.2 | 524 | 22.3 | 2,110 | 9.9 |
| 30 - 34 | 8,863 | 12.0 | 7,359 | 14.6 | 315 | 13.4 | 1,189 | 5.6 |
| 35 - 39 | 6,196 | 8.4 | 5,338 | 10.6 | 176 | 7.5 | 682 | 3.2 |
| 40 - 44 | 5,900 | 8.0 | 5,176 | 10.3 | 128 | 5.5 | 596 | 2.8 |
| 45 - 49 | 3,735 | 5.0 | 3,244 | 6.4 | 60 | 2.6 | 431 | 2.0 |
| 50 - 54 | 3,630 | 4.9 | 3,043 | 6.0 | 50 | 2.1 | 537 | 2.5 |
| 55 - 59 | 1,356 | 1.8 | 1,099 | 2.2 | 13 | 0.6 | 244 | 1.1 |
| 60 - 64 | 2,432 | 3.3 | 1,572 | 3.1 | 98 | 4.2 | 762 | 3.6 |
| 65+ | 5,683 | 7.7 | 2,743 | 5.4 | 20 | 0.9 | 2,920 | 13.7 |
| **Male** | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 35,649 | 100.0 | 25,371 | 100.0 | 929 | 100.0 | 9,349 | 100.0 |
| 15 - 19 | 7,602 | 21.3 | 3,180 | 12.5 | 176 | 18.9 | 4,246 | 45.4 |
| 20 - 24 | 5,257 | 14.7 | 3,089 | 12.2 | 230 | 24.8 | 1,938 | 20.7 |
| 25 - 29 | 4,313 | 12.1 | 3,210 | 12.7 | 213 | 22.9 | 890 | 9.5 |
| 30 - 34 | 3,741 | 10.5 | 3,234 | 12.7 | 96 | 10.3 | 411 | 4.4 |
| 35 - 39 | 2,960 | 8.3 | 2,723 | 10.7 | 55 | 5.9 | 182 | 1.9 |
| 40 - 44 | 2,941 | 8.2 | 2,755 | 10.9 | 48 | 5.2 | 138 | 1.5 |
| 45 - 49 | 1,971 | 5.5 | 1,847 | 7.3 | 25 | 2.7 | 99 | 1.1 |
| 50 - 54 | 2,005 | 5.6 | 1,867 | 7.4 | 24 | 2.6 | 114 | 1.2 |
| 55 - 59 | 776 | 2.2 | 701 | 2.8 | 8 | 0.9 | 67 | 0.7 |
| 60 - 64 | 1,277 | 3.6 | 1,020 | 4.0 | 47 | 5.1 | 210 | 2.2 |
| 65+ | 2,806 | 7.9 | 1,745 | 6.9 | 7 | 0.8 | 1,054 | 11.3 |
| **Female** | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 38,483 | 100.0 | 25,073 | 100.0 | 1,419 | 100.0 | 11,991 | 100.0 |
| 15 - 19 | 6,817 | 17.7 | 2,987 | 11.9 | 208 | 14.7 | 3,622 | 30.2 |
| 20 - 24 | 6,377 | 16.6 | 3,964 | 15.8 | 350 | 24.7 | 2,063 | 17.2 |
| 25 - 29 | 5,971 | 15.5 | 4,440 | 17.7 | 311 | 21.9 | 1,220 | 10.2 |
| 30 - 34 | 5,122 | 13.3 | 4,125 | 16.5 | 219 | 15.4 | 778 | 6.5 |
| 35 - 39 | 3,236 | 8.4 | 2,615 | 10.4 | 121 | 8.5 | 500 | 4.2 |
| 40 - 44 | 2,959 | 7.7 | 2,421 | 9.7 | 80 | 5.6 | 458 | 3.8 |
| 45 - 49 | 1,764 | 4.6 | 1,397 | 5.6 | 35 | 2.5 | 332 | 2.8 |
| 50 - 54 | 1,625 | 4.2 | 1,176 | 4.7 | 26 | 1.8 | 423 | 3.5 |
| 55 - 59 | 580 | 1.5 | 398 | 1.6 | 5 | 0.4 | 177 | 1.5 |
| 60 - 64 | 1,155 | 3.0 | 552 | 2.2 | 51 | 3.6 | 552 | 4.6 |
| 65+ | 2,877 | 7.5 | 998 | 4.0 | 13 | 0.9 | 1,866 | 15.6 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From the foregoing, it would be realized that across all economic activity statuses, the younger age groups recorded higher rates, whereas the upper cohorts' recorded lower rates for both sexes. However, the 65+ age recorded an appreciable population at all statuses but then the 55-59 recorded the least across all statuses.

## 4.3    Occupation

The employed population in the district aged 15 years and over is engaged in numerous occupations. The highest proportion (79.4%) have skilled agriculture, forestry and fishing as their occupation.  The percentage of males (85.7%) with these occupations is higher than that of females (73.1%).

Services and sales workers are the second highest occupational group (8.0%) in the district, followed by craft and related trades (6.2%). The percentage of workers with professional and elementary occupations is negligible. Overall, the proportion of males with the agricultural occupation is higher than that of females and vice versa the service and sales occupation.

**Table 4.3:  Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex**

| Occupation | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 50,444 | 100.0 | 25,371 | 100.0 | 25,073 | 100.0 |
| Managers | 215 | 0.4 | 119 | 0.5 | 96 | 0.4 |
| Professionals | 1,426 | 2.8 | 1,049 | 4.1 | 377 | 1.5 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 197 | 0.4 | 129 | 0.5 | 68 | 0.3 |
| Clerical support workers | 112 | 0.2 | 76 | 0.3 | 36 | 0.1 |
| Service and sales workers | 4,056 | 8.0 | 830 | 3.3 | 3,226 | 12.9 |
| Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers | 40,052 | 79.4 | 21,734 | 85.7 | 18,318 | 73.1 |
| Craft and related trades workers | 3,134 | 6.2 | 895 | 3.5 | 2,239 | 8.9 |
| Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 325 | 0.6 | 308 | 1.2 | 17 | 0.1 |
| Elementary occupations | 922 | 1.8 | 228 | 0.9 | 694 | 2.8 |
| Other occupations | 5 | 0.0 | 3 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.0 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.4    Industry

As can be seen from Table 4.4, agriculture, forestry and fishing employs the highest proportion of the population (79.4%), which basically means that the district's economy is agrarian. are The percentage of males (84%) working in the agricultural industry is higher than that of the female population (73%). The next leading industry is the wholesale and retail (7.6%). Manufacturing, accommodation and food services and education whereas as well as mining, energy supply, water and others employ about 3 percent or less of the working population. No persons in the district are working in the real estate and extra-territorial industries.

**Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex**

| Industry | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 50,444 | 100.0 | 25,371 | 100.0 | 25,073 | 100.0 |
| Agriculture forestry and fishing | 39,639 | 78.6 | 21,307 | 84.0 | 18,332 | 73.1 |
| Mining and quarrying | 9 | 0.0 | 7 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.0 |
| Manufacturing | 2,522 | 5.0 | 681 | 2.7 | 1,841 | 7.3 |
| Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply | 10 | 0.0 | 10 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities | 23 | 0.0 | 11 | 0.0 | 12 | 0.0 |
| Construction | 161 | 0.3 | 157 | 0.6 | 4 | 0.0 |
| Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 3,850 | 7.6 | 1,116 | 4.4 | 2,734 | 10.9 |
| Transportation and storage | 302 | 0.6 | 261 | 1.0 | 41 | 0.2 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 1,110 | 2.2 | 58 | 0.2 | 1,052 | 4.2 |
| Information and communication | 38 | 0.1 | 28 | 0.1 | 10 | 0.0 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 35 | 0.1 | 24 | 0.1 | 11 | 0.0 |
| Real estate activities | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Professional scientific and technical activities | 126 | 0.2 | 40 | 0.2 | 86 | 0.3 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 61 | 0.1 | 31 | 0.1 | 30 | 0.1 |
| Public administration and defense; compulsory social security | 165 | 0.3 | 144 | 0.6 | 21 | 0.1 |
| Education | 1,333 | 2.6 | 996 | 3.9 | 337 | 1.3 |
| Human health and social work activities | 214 | 0.4 | 126 | 0.5 | 88 | 0.4 |
| Arts entertainment and recreation | 42 | 0.1 | 38 | 0.1 | 4 | 0.0 |
| Other service activities | 569 | 1.1 | 264 | 1.0 | 305 | 1.2 |
| Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use | 235 | 0.5 | 72 | 0.3 | 163 | 0.7 |
| Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.5 Employment Status

There are a total of 50,444 employed persons in the district, out of which 25,371 are males while 25,073 are females (Table 4.5). The majority of both males (68.8%) and females (63.2%) are self-employed without employee(s). For both sexes, contributing family workers recorded the second highest type of employment status 18.9 percent of males and 28.7 percent of females. However, within the male distribution, the type of employment status with the lowest percentage is apprenticeship (0.4%) for males and casual worker (0.5%) among females.

In the Nanumba North District, among both males and females, most workers are self-employed without employee(s).

**Table 4.5:  Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex**

| Employment Status | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 50,444 | 100.0 | 25,371 | 100.0 | 25,073 | 100.0 |
| Employee | 2,359 | 4.7 | 1,736 | 6.8 | 623 | 2.5 |
| Self-employed without employee(s) | 33,294 | 66.0 | 17,452 | 68.8 | 15,842 | 63.2 |
| Self-employed with employee(s) | 1,585 | 3.1 | 843 | 3.3 | 742 | 3.0 |
| Casual worker | 276 | 0.5 | 163 | 0.6 | 113 | 0.5 |
| Contributing family worker | 12,001 | 23.8 | 4,795 | 18.9 | 7,206 | 28.7 |
| Apprentice | 360 | 0.7 | 108 | 0.4 | 252 | 1.0 |
| Domestic employee (House help) | 459 | 0.9 | 225 | 0.9 | 234 | 0.9 |
| Other | 110 | 0.2 | 49 | 0.2 | 61 | 0.2 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.6    Employment Sector

Table 4.6 shows the employed population by sex and employment sector. The majority of the employed population are found within the private informal sector (95.2%). The second most important sector is the public sector (3.4%), and the rest of the sectors recorded very low percentages for both sexes.

Regarding the sex differentials, both males and females have majority of their population employed in the private informal sector- 93.4 percent and 96.9 percent respectively of males and females. A higher percentages of males (5.0%) than females (1.7%) are employed in the public sector. Sectors such as public/parastatal and other international organizations have employed negligible proportion of both sexes.

**Table 4.6:  Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex**

| Employment Sector | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 50,444 | 100.0 | 25,371 | 100.0 | 25,073 | 100.0 |
| Public (Government) | 1,709 | 3.4 | 1,271 | 5.0 | 438 | 1.7 |
| Private Formal | 533 | 1.1 | 283 | 1.1 | 250 | 1.0 |
| Private Informal | 48,004 | 95.2 | 23,707 | 93.4 | 24,297 | 96.9 |
| Semi-Public/Parastatal | 16 | 0.0 | 9 | 0.0 | 7 | 0.0 |
| NGOs (Local and International) | 180 | 0.4 | 99 | 0.4 | 81 | 0.3 |
| Other International Organisations | 2 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER FIVE
# INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

## 5.1    Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) has become an important tool in today's knowledge-based society. The world is now drawn together with advanced communication technology, access to information through the computer, mobile phones and internet facilities are fast becoming essential for living a meaningful life[1]. This chapter focuses on the analysis of information communication technology with particular reference to ownership, access and use of mobile phones and internet facilities, household ownership of fixed telephone lines, desktop or laptop computers in the Nanumba North District.

In 2003, the cellular phone formally became the most widely-used telecommunication tool in the world and has been spreading around the world faster than any telecommunication technology (Castells et al. 2004). Research shows that the increasing global diffusion of mobile telecommunication has contributed to narrowing the gap in telephone usage between developed and less developed countries (Geser, 2004).

Ghana has benefited from this global diffusion of mobile telecommunication, when in 2003, mobile telephones became the primary mode of communication for social and business activities for the majority of Ghanaians (Ayensu, 2003). According to the NDPC (2012), the total number of mobile phone subscribers was 21,165,843 in 2011, corresponding to a penetration rate of 84.9 percent of the population.

## 5.2    Ownership of Mobile phones and use of Internet

The 2010 Population and Housing Census recorded a total of 8,049,408 mobile phone owners in the country. This constituted 47.7 percent of the 16,886,306 population aged 12 years and older. In 2011, the number of mobile phone subscribers in the country was 21,165,843. One reason may be that many mobile phone owners have more than one subscription. Another reason may be due to community and family sharing and maintenance of mobile phones. According to Castells et al. (2007), shared access and maintenance is one of the key characteristics of mobile phone development in developing countries, especially Africa.

Table 5.1 presents the distribution of the population 12 years and older owning mobile phones by and use internet facility sex in the Nanumba North District. Of the total population of 82,990 who are 12 years and older 48.5% are males and 51.5% are females. About nineteen percent (18.7%) of this population  own mobile phones, out of which 63.8% are males and 36.2% are females implying that a higher proportion of males own mobile phones in the district in relation to females, though females constitute majority of the population.

**Table 5.1: Population 12 years and older by sex, mobile phone ownership and internet facility usage**

| Sex | Population 12 years and older | | Population having mobile phone | | Population using internet facility | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| **Total** | 82,990 | 100.0 | 15,513 | 18.7 | 869 | 1.0 |
| Male | 40,249 | 48.5 | 9,900 | 24.6 | 640 | 1.6 |
| Female | 42,741 | 51.5 | 5,613 | 13.1 | 229 | 0.5 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

On the usage of internet facility, 869 persons, representing one percent of the population under consideration have access to internet facility in the district. Out of this population, a larger proportion of males (73.6%) than females (26.4%) use internet. This shows that the proportion of males in the district that use internet facilities is almost three times that of the female population.

## 5.3 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

A little over one percent of households in the Nanumba North district have a desktop or laptop computer. The figure (percentage) is higher for female headed households than male headed households.

**Table 5.2: Households having desktop/laptop computers by sex of head**

| Sex headed household | Total no. of households | Households with desktop/laptop computer | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | - | Number | Percent |
| **Total** | **16,914** | **232** | **1.4** |
| Male headed households | 15,145 | 194 | 1.3 |
| Female headed households | 1,769 | 38 | 2.1 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER SIX
# DISABILITY

## 6.1    Introduction

Persons with disabilities (PWDs) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012). As a result, PWDs face a wide range of life challenges because disability, in whatever form or type, can reduce an individual's ability to function to his/her full potential. Disability can limit an individual's full participation in a number of activities in life. Estimates from the World Health Organization (WHO) indicate that there are more than 600 million PWDs in the world, of which approximately 80 percent live in low-income countries (Ayiku, 2012).

This chapter discusses the prevalence of disability and its variability in the Nanumba North District. The chapter dwells mainly on population with disability, types of disability, distribution by type of locality, disability and economic activity and its implication for education and literacy.

## 6.2    Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)

As presented Table 6.1, the population with disability is 3,713 representing 2.6 percent of the total population of the district. There are more males with disabilities (1,923) than females (1,790) in the district. Sight/visual impairment (25.6%) and emotional disabilities (25.3%) constitute the highest forms of disabilities in the district. Other forms of disabilities in the district are; physical (21.5%), hearing (14.9%), speech (11.3%) and intellectual (11.5%).

## 6.3    Distribution by Type of Locality

The distribution PWDs by type of locality, and sex in the Nanumba North District is shown on Table 6.1  In all, there are 3,713 persons with some form of disability, representing (2.6%) of the total population in the district.

Generally, at the district level, the percentage distribution of the various forms of disability that limit their full participation indicates that people living with sight defects were reported to be higher with (25.6%). This is followed by emotional disability with (25.3%). The least recorded disability was speech with (11.5%) at the district level (Table 6.1).

The percentage of the male population (2.7%) with some form of disability is slightly higher than that of females (2.5%).

With regards to the type of locality, 97.6 percent of the urban population is without disability, whiles 2.4% are with some form of disability. There forms of disabilities that are classified as other were reported by the highest percentage (37.9%) of PWDs, but emotional is the single most common disability (32.1%), followed by physical (20.3%). The disability type in the urban areas of the district that is reported by the lowest percentage is hearing (8.8%). Visual or sight impairment, speech and intellect are also common forms of disability among both males and females. At the urban areas, the proportion of males with disability (2.6%) is higher than that of females (2.1.0%).

However, the rural areas have 2,763 out of 101,584 persons living with some form of disability, representing 2.7 percent of the rural population. Table 6.1 also depicts that, the disability type with the highest percentage is sight (28.5%) and the least is recorded for intellect disability (11.1%).

In conclusion, disability prevalence in rural areas (2.7%) is higher than in the urban (2.4%) and slightly higher than the overall district average disability figure (2.6%). It means that, on average, majority of persons living with at least one form of disability live in the rural areas of the district.

**Table 6.1: Disability status of population by locality and sex**

| Disability Type | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| **All localities** | | | | | | |
| Total | 141,584 | 100.0 | 69,997 | 100.0 | 71,587 | 100.0 |
| Without disability | 137,871 | 97.4 | 68,074 | 97.3 | 69,797 | 97.5 |
| **With disability** | **3,713** | **2.6** | **1,923** | **2.7** | **1,790** | **2.5** |
| Sight | 949 | 25.6 | 490 | 25.5 | 459 | 25.6 |
| Hearing | 552 | 14.9 | 276 | 14.4 | 276 | 15.4 |
| Speech | 419 | 11.3 | 246 | 12.8 | 173 | 9.7 |
| Physical | 797 | 21.5 | 379 | 19.7 | 418 | 23.4 |
| Intellect | 426 | 11.5 | 201 | 10.5 | 225 | 12.6 |
| Emotion | 939 | 25.3 | 497 | 25.8 | 442 | 24.7 |
| Other | 1,093 | 29.4 | 531 | 27.6 | 562 | 31.4 |
| **Urban** | | | | | | |
| Total | 40,000 | 100.0 | 19,586 | 100.0 | 20,414 | 100.0 |
| Without disability | 39,050 | 97.6 | 19,073 | 97.4 | 19,977 | 97.9 |
| **With disability** | **950** | **2.4** | **513** | **2.6** | **437** | **2.1** |
| Sight | 161 | 16.9 | 88 | 17.2 | 73 | 16.7 |
| Hearing | 84 | 8.8 | 48 | 9.4 | 36 | 8.2 |
| Speech | 101 | 10.6 | 61 | 11.9 | 40 | 9.2 |
| Physical | 193 | 20.3 | 103 | 20.1 | 90 | 20.6 |
| Intellect | 118 | 12.4 | 62 | 12.1 | 56 | 12.8 |
| Emotion | 305 | 32.1 | 179 | 34.9 | 126 | 28.8 |
| Other | 360 | 37.9 | 190 | 37.0 | 170 | 38.9 |
| **Rural** | | | | | | |
| Total | 101,584 | 100.0 | 50,411 | 100.0 | 51,173 | 100.0 |
| Without disability | 98,821 | 97.3 | 49,001 | 97.2 | 49,820 | 97.4 |
| **With disability** | **2,763** | **2.7** | **1,410** | **2.8** | **1,353** | **2.6** |
| Sight | 788 | 28.5 | 402 | 28.5 | 386 | 28.5 |
| Hearing | 468 | 16.9 | 228 | 16.2 | 240 | 17.7 |
| Speech | 318 | 11.5 | 185 | 13.1 | 133 | 9.8 |
| Physical | 604 | 21.9 | 276 | 19.6 | 328 | 24.2 |
| Intellect | 308 | 11.1 | 139 | 9.9 | 169 | 12.5 |
| Emotion | 634 | 22.9 | 318 | 22.6 | 316 | 23.4 |
| Other | 733 | 26.5 | 341 | 24.2 | 392 | 29.0 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 6.4    Disability and Economic Activity

Table 6.2 is on distribution of population aged 15 years and older and disability and economic activity status and sex. The total population of persons aged 15 years and older is 74,132, out of which 50,444 are employed, 2,348 unemployed and 21,340 are economically not active.

The majority (61.1%) of the population with disability are in employment, with less than three percent (2.3%) unemployed. A little over one third (36.6%) of PWDs in the district are not economically active. A similar trend is observed for both males and females.

**Table 6.2: Persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex**

| Sex/Disability type | All status | | Employed | | Unemployed | | Economically not active | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| **Both Sexes** | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 74,132 | 100.0 | 50,444 | 68.0 | 2,348 | 3.2 | 21,340 | 28.8 |
| No disability | 71,706 | 100.0 | 48,962 | 68.3 | 2,293 | 3.2 | 20,451 | 28.5 |
| With a disability | 2,426 | 100.0 | 1,482 | 61.1 | 55 | 2.3 | 889 | 36.6 |
| Sight | 746 | 100.0 | 455 | 61.0 | 11 | 1.5 | 280 | 37.5 |
| Hearing | 373 | 100.0 | 237 | 63.5 | 4 | 1.1 | 132 | 35.4 |
| Speech | 240 | 100.0 | 147 | 61.3 | 15 | 6.3 | 78 | 32.5 |
| Physical | 539 | 100.0 | 250 | 46.4 | 21 | 3.9 | 268 | 49.7 |
| Intellectual | 261 | 100.0 | 139 | 53.3 | 12 | 4.6 | 110 | 42.1 |
| Emotional | 564 | 100.0 | 380 | 67.4 | 19 | 3.4 | 165 | 29.3 |
| Other | 629 | 100.0 | 426 | 67.7 | 10 | 1.6 | 193 | 30.7 |
| **Male** | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 35,649 | 100.0 | 25,371 | 71.2 | 929 | 2.6 | 9,349 | 26.2 |
| No disability | 34,401 | 100.0 | 24,539 | 71.3 | 909 | 2.6 | 8,953 | 26.0 |
| With a disability | 1,248 | 100.0 | 832 | 66.7 | 20 | 1.6 | 396 | 31.7 |
| Sight | 389 | 100.0 | 265 | 68.1 | 5 | 1.3 | 119 | 30.6 |
| Hearing | 186 | 100.0 | 128 | 68.8 | 2 | 1.1 | 56 | 30.1 |
| Speech | 141 | 100.0 | 99 | 70.2 | 3 | 2.1 | 39 | 27.7 |
| Physical | 250 | 100.0 | 126 | 50.4 | 7 | 2.8 | 117 | 46.8 |
| Intellectual | 122 | 100.0 | 71 | 58.2 | 3 | 2.5 | 48 | 39.3 |
| Emotional | 313 | 100.0 | 222 | 70.9 | 6 | 1.9 | 85 | 27.2 |
| Other | 310 | 100.0 | 218 | 70.3 | 3 | 1.0 | 89 | 28.7 |
| **Female** | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 38,483 | 100.0 | 25,073 | 65.2 | 1,419 | 3.7 | 11,991 | 31.2 |
| No disability | 37,305 | 100.0 | 24,423 | 65.5 | 1,384 | 3.7 | 11,498 | 30.8 |
| With a disability | 1,178 | 100.0 | 650 | 55.2 | 35 | 3.0 | 493 | 41.9 |
| Sight | 357 | 100.0 | 190 | 53.2 | 6 | 1.7 | 161 | 45.1 |
| Hearing | 187 | 100.0 | 109 | 58.3 | 2 | 1.1 | 76 | 40.6 |
| Speech | 99 | 100.0 | 48 | 48.5 | 12 | 12.1 | 39 | 39.4 |
| Physical | 289 | 100.0 | 124 | 42.9 | 14 | 4.8 | 151 | 52.2 |
| Intellectual | 139 | 100.0 | 68 | 48.9 | 9 | 6.5 | 62 | 44.6 |
| Emotional | 251 | 100.0 | 158 | 62.9 | 13 | 5.2 | 80 | 31.9 |
| Other | 319 | 100.0 | 208 | 65.2 | 7 | 2.2 | 104 | 32.6 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 6.5 Disability, Education and Literacy

Slightly over two thirds (66.9%) of PWDs in the district have never attended school with the percentage higher for females (70.6%) than male (63.5%). Similar trends are observed for all the disability groups.

**Table 6.3: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education**

| Sex/Disability type | Total | Never Number | Never Percent | Pre-Prim Number | Pre-Prim Percent | Basic Number | Basic Percent | Sec/SHS and higher Number | Sec/SHS and higher Percent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Both Sexes** | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 126,704 | 72,636 | 57.3 | 9,093 | 7.2 | 36,465 | 28.8 | 8,510 | 6.7 |
| No disability | 123,245 | 70,321 | 57.1 | 8,921 | 7.2 | 35,692 | 29.0 | 8,311 | 6.7 |
| With a disability | 3,459 | 2,315 | 66.9 | 172 | 5.0 | 773 | 22.3 | 199 | 5.8 |
| Sight | 912 | 708 | 77.6 | 29 | 3.2 | 136 | 14.9 | 39 | 4.3 |
| Hearing | 537 | 377 | 70.2 | 24 | 4.5 | 115 | 21.4 | 21 | 3.9 |
| Speech | 387 | 244 | 63.0 | 20 | 5.2 | 109 | 28.2 | 14 | 3.6 |
| Physical | 733 | 517 | 70.5 | 32 | 4.4 | 153 | 20.9 | 31 | 4.2 |
| Intellectual | 392 | 252 | 64.3 | 20 | 5.1 | 96 | 24.5 | 24 | 6.1 |
| Emotional | 864 | 528 | 61.1 | 59 | 6.8 | 216 | 25.0 | 61 | 7.1 |
| Other | 1,004 | 569 | 56.7 | 68 | 6.8 | 293 | 29.2 | 74 | 7.4 |
| **Male** | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 62,434 | 32,544 | 52.1 | 4,601 | 7.4 | 19,572 | 31.3 | 5,717 | 9.2 |
| No disability | 60,641 | 31,405 | 51.8 | 4,518 | 7.5 | 19,136 | 31.6 | 5,582 | 9.2 |
| With a disability | 1,793 | 1,139 | 63.5 | 83 | 4.6 | 436 | 24.3 | 135 | 7.5 |
| Sight | 469 | 356 | 75.9 | 14 | 3.0 | 74 | 15.8 | 25 | 5.3 |
| Hearing | 271 | 186 | 68.6 | 13 | 4.8 | 63 | 23.2 | 9 | 3.3 |
| Speech | 229 | 138 | 60.3 | 9 | 3.9 | 73 | 31.9 | 9 | 3.9 |
| Physical | 351 | 229 | 65.2 | 14 | 4.0 | 88 | 25.1 | 20 | 5.7 |
| Intellectual | 181 | 111 | 61.3 | 9 | 5.0 | 46 | 25.4 | 15 | 8.3 |
| Emotional | 464 | 268 | 57.8 | 21 | 4.5 | 132 | 28.4 | 43 | 9.3 |
| Other | 485 | 257 | 53.0 | 31 | 6.4 | 149 | 30.7 | 48 | 9.9 |
| **Female** | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 64,270 | 40,092 | 62.4 | 4,492 | 7.0 | 16,893 | 26.3 | 2,793 | 4.3 |
| No disability | 62,604 | 38,916 | 62.2 | 4,403 | 7.0 | 16,556 | 26.4 | 2,729 | 4.4 |
| With a disability | 1,666 | 1,176 | 70.6 | 89 | 5.3 | 337 | 20.2 | 64 | 3.8 |
| Sight | 443 | 352 | 79.5 | 15 | 3.4 | 62 | 14.0 | 14 | 3.2 |
| Hearing | 266 | 191 | 71.8 | 11 | 4.1 | 52 | 19.5 | 12 | 4.5 |
| Speech | 158 | 106 | 67.1 | 11 | 7.0 | 36 | 22.8 | 5 | 3.2 |
| Physical | 382 | 288 | 75.4 | 18 | 4.7 | 65 | 17.0 | 11 | 2.9 |
| Intellectual | 211 | 141 | 66.8 | 11 | 5.2 | 50 | 23.7 | 9 | 4.3 |
| Emotional | 400 | 260 | 65.0 | 38 | 9.5 | 84 | 21.0 | 18 | 4.5 |
| Other | 519 | 312 | 60.1 | 37 | 7.1 | 144 | 27.7 | 26 | 5.0 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER SEVEN
# AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

## 7.1    Introduction

The economy of the country and for that matter Nanumba North District is largely agrarian, due mainly to the sector's contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and the percentage of the population employed by the sector. The objectives of this chapter are three-fold: to analyze socio-demographic characteristics of agricultural households, to analyze the types of farming activities, types of cropping methods, crops and trees grown and land size, livestock reared, and fish farming. This is presented on Table 7.1.

## 7.2    Households in Agriculture

Table 7.1 is on households engaged in agricultural activities and their type of locality. A total of 16,914 households are engaged in agriculture, out of which 5,037 are in the urban areas whiles a 11,877 are in rural areas. This variation could better be explained using the supply of agricultural land and differences in the types of employment in rural and urban areas. There is relatively higher supply of agricultural land in rural areas than in urban areas. Besides, urban dwellers are employed in several other industries or sectors.

Majority of the rural dwellers are found within households that engage in agriculture (96.0%) and 69.8% of the urban dwellers employed in same category. For crop farming, 94.6% of urban households are involved in it whiles 98.7% of rural households do so. However, the percentage of rural households involved in tree planting is lower (0.7%) than that of the urban households (1.1%). Generally, a negligible percentage of households are engaged in tree planting in both rural and urban areas.

Livestock rearing is yet another agricultural activity engaged in by a large percentage of households in both rural and urban areas; (40.0% for urban and 53.0% for the rural). Fish farming is the least patronized agricultural activity; it is engaged in by 0.2% and 0.1% of rural and urban areas for rural households respectively. This is perhaps due to limited and less developed water bodies in the district that can facilitate fish farming.

**Table 7.1:  Agricultural activity of household members by locality**

|  | Total | | Urban | | Rural | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agricultural activity | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total Households | 16,914 | 100.0 | 5,037 | 100.0 | 11,877 | 100.0 |
| Households engaged in Agriculture | 14,919 | 88.2 | 3,514 | 69.8 | 11,405 | 96.0 |
| Crop Farming | 14,578 | 97.7 | 3,324 | 94.6 | 11,254 | 98.7 |
| Tree Planting | 112 | 0.8 | 37 | 1.1 | 75 | 0.7 |
| Livestock Rearing | 7,447 | 49.9 | 1,406 | 40.0 | 6,041 | 53.0 |
| Fish Farming | 24 | 0.2 | 7 | 0.2 | 17 | 0.1 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 7.3    Livestock and keepers

Table 7.2 shows the distribution of livestock and keepers in the Nanumba North District as reported by the 2010 Population and Housing Census. A total of 229,131 was recorded for the number of all livestock (animals) reared in the district with a total of 14,552 keepers and an average animal per keeper was 16. Chicken is the most animal reared in the district with a total of 82,981. The number of keepers in charge of chicken was 4,324 with an average of 19 animals per keeper. The next dominant type of livestock reared in the district was goat which recorded a total of 53,832 and 4,346 keepers with an average animal per keeper of 12.

Cattle are also predominantly reared by households in the district. A total of 34,112 are reared in the district. There were 1,767 keepers giving an average of 19 animals per keeper. A total of 21,449 sheep were reported to be reared in the district with 1,965 keepers and recorded an average animal per keeper of 11.

Another type of livestock reared in the district was pig; a total of 15,350 were recorded. The number of keepers were 894, giving an average animal per keeper of . Guinea fowl was also reported as part of livestock reared in the district with a total of 10,207. Number of keepers in charge of the guinea fowl was 647 with an average animal per keeper of 16. Apart from the guinea fowl, duck rearing was also recorded in the district with an average of 16 animals per keeper.

A total of 2,836 doves were reported to be reared with 64 keepers and 44 reported as the average animal per keeper in the district. A section of the population in the district also revealed that they rear grass-cutter with an average of 15 per keeper. A total of 565 ostriches were also recorded with an average of 18 per keeper.

Bee keeping with an average of 11 beehives per keeper was also recorded. Again, 193 silk worm were recorded to be cultivated, 99 rabbits and 77 turkeys. However there was no record of snail farming.

The district 2010 PHC data showed that few of the population were into fish farming and inland fishing with majority engaged in marine fishing. An average of 10 fishes were recorded per 2 keepers with inland fishing recording the least.

In effect, the district is predominantly noted for the rearing of chicken, goat, cattle, sheep, pig and guinea fowl relative to other livestock types.

**Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers**

| Livestock/ Other animals | Number of Animals | Number of keepers | Average Animal per Keeper |
|---|---|---|---|
| All livestock | 229,131 | 14,552 | 16 |
| Beehives | 347 | 32 | 11 |
| Cattle | 34,112 | 1,767 | 19 |
| Chicken | 82,981 | 4,324 | 19 |
| Dove | 2,836 | 64 | 44 |
| Duck | 4,959 | 312 | 16 |
| Goat | 53,832 | 4,346 | 12 |
| Grass-cutter | 667 | 45 | 15 |
| Guinea fowl | 10,207 | 647 | 16 |
| Ostrich | 565 | 31 | 18 |
| Pig | 15,350 | 894 | 17 |
| Rabbit | 99 | 6 | 17 |
| Sheep | 21,449 | 1,965 | 11 |
| Silk worm | 193 | 21 | 9 |
| Snail | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Turkey | 77 | 12 | 6 |
| Other | 1,147 | 72 | 16 |
| Fish farming | 20 | 2 | 10 |
| Inland fishing | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Marine fishing | 289 | 11 | 26 |
| Other | 1,147 | 72 | 16 |
| Marine fishing | 289 | 11 | 26 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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# CHAPTER EIGHT
# HOUSING CONDITIONS

## 8.1    Introduction

This chapter provides information on housing characteristics in the district such as housing stock, type of dwelling, housing conditions, sources of drinking water and accessibility to the sources. Information is also given on availability of bathing and toilet facilities as well as method of waste disposal.

## 8.2    Housing Stock

Table 8.1 shows data on stock of houses and households by type of locality in the country and the district in particular. The national data reveals a total population of 24,658,823, from which is a household population of 24,076,327, thus the number of people in the country belonging to households. Then a total of 3,392,745 houses, 5,467,054 households which gives a 1.6 average households per house, implying that approximately there are 1 to 2 households within a house in the country, an average of 7.1 population per house giving an average of 7 people in a house and a household size of 4.4 which connotes an average of 4 people sharing the same catering arrangement and recognizing one person as their head.

At the regional level, out of the total population of 2,479,461, there are 2,445,061 household population, 257,311 houses and 318,119 households which gives an average of 1.2 households per house which is lower than the national average of 1.6. A population per house of 9.5 implying an average 10 people in a house which is about 30% greater than the national and average of 7.7 household size implying seven to eight people belonging to one household, also far greater than the national average of 4.4. This shows that relative to the national figures, the Northern Region has more population over existing housing stock and has less households within a house which leads to more people in a household.

At the district level, the total household population was 139,405 giving a total population of 141,584 and a total of 14,273 houses with 16,914 households which yields an average of 1.2 households per house which conforms to the regional average but quite lower than the national average., An average population of 9.8 persons per house is slightly higher than both the   regional and national averages. The district has an average household size of 8.2 which is similar to the regional average which shows that fewer households in a house and higher household size is peculiar to the Northern region(s) of Ghana as the extended family relationship is highly valued in the area.

With regard to the locality type, the district has more of the rural population (99,880) relative to the urban population of (39,525). Equally, there are more houses in the rural areas (9,893) as compared to the urban (4,380) which basically reflects the rural nature of the district. For the number of households, the rural obviously has a larger share of 11,877 whiles the urban has 5,037. Looking at the average households per house, both the rural and urban localities conform to the district average of 1.2 and with the population per house, the rural again has more (10.1) than the urban (9.0) .

For the household size, like the district, the average household size of the rural areas is 8.4 which is higher than that of the urban (7.8).

**Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households by type of locality**

| Categories | Total country | Region | District Total | Urban | Rural |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total population | 24,658,823 | 2,479,461 | 141,584 | 40,000 | 101,584 |
| Total household population | 24,076,327 | 2,445,061 | 139,405 | 39,525 | 99,880 |
| Number of houses | 3,392,745 | 257,311 | 14,273 | 4,380 | 9,893 |
| Number of households | 5,467,054 | 318,119 | 16,914 | 5,037 | 11,877 |
| Population per house* | 7.1 | 9.5 | 9.8 | 9 | 10.1 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.3  Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

Ownership status of dwellings by sex of household head and type of locality in the Nanumba North District is shown on Table 8.2. From the national data, majority of 2,883,236 live in dwellings owned by a household member, and this is same at the regional level, out of 318,119 households, more than half (267,538) are accommodated in dwellings owned by a household member.

With regard to the district data, out of the 16,914 households in the district, the majority, 15,255, live in houses owned by a household member.  A little over 91 percent (91.3%) of such dwellings are headed by males and 80.4 percent by females.  Also, 79.9 percent of such ownership types of dwelling are located in the urban areas and 94.6 percent in rural areas.

The next type of ownership of dwelling accommodates (4.0%) of households largely based in the urban area (5.6%). From this there are (3.7%) of male-headed households and (6.2%) of female-headed households. Aside that the urban area has (5.6%) share of such house ownership type whiles the rural has a share of (3.3%).

Government-owned dwellings constitute 1.2 percent of households headed by 1.2% male-headed households and 1.5% female-headed households. With the locality type, there are (2.8%) of the urban houses owned by government and a corresponding (0.5%) for the rural areas. There are a few households within all the structures labeled as other (mortgaged, private employers and private agency

**Table 8.2: Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality**

| Ownership status | Total country | Region | District Total Number | District Total Percent | Male headed | Female headed | Urban | Rural |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 5,467,054 | 318,119 | 16,914 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Owned by household member | 2,883,236 | 267,538 | 15,255 | 90.2 | 91.3 | 80.4 | 79.9 | 94.6 |
| Being purchased (e.g. mortgage) | 45,630 | 1,352 | 93 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.7 |
| Relative not a household member | 851,630 | 16,460 | 677 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 3.3 |
| Other private individual | 1,439,021 | 24,310 | 612 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 0.7 |
| Private employer | 83,610 | 1,248 | 39 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| Other private agency | 21,123 | 431 | 16 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| Public/Government ownership | 118,804 | 5,863 | 204 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 0.5 |
| Other | 24,000 | 917 | 18 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.2 shows the type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and locality. The data from the table on the district shows that out of the total households of 16,914, the majority (76.1%) live in compound houses as in the case of both the national and regional populations. With locality type, greater percentages of both the urban (79.2%) and rural (74.8%) households are in this type of occupied dwelling unit, this also has majority of male-headed (76.5%) and female-headed (72.8%) households.

The next type of dwelling unit that accommodates more households is the separate houses type with 11.8 percent, it has (11.7% of males heading and (12.5%) of females and composed of (9.5%) urban and (12.7%) rural. Huts in the same compounds also house (7.3%) of the households of which (6.7%) are urban and (7.5%) rural and being headed by (7.0%) males and (9.2%) females.

Close to 3 percent of the households are accommodated in semi-detached houses which comprised 2.0 percent urban and 3.0 percent rural dwelling units, this is made up of 2.6 percent males and 3.5 percent of females heads. Flats, huts in different compounds, tents, among others has insignificant share of all types. Uncompleted buildings also recorded the lowest and insignificant percentage in all places.

**Table 8.3: Type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality**

| Type of dwelling | Total country | Region | District Total Number | District Total Percent | Male headed | Female headed | Urban | Rural |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 5,467,054 | 318,119 | 16,914 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Separate house | 1,471,391 | 51,622 | 1,992 | 11.8 | 11.7 | 12.5 | 9.5 | 12.7 |
| Semi-detached house | 391,548 | 12,761 | 463 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 3.0 |
| Flat/Apartment | 256,355 | 3,360 | 135 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.6 |
| Compound house (rooms) | 2,942,147 | 208,934 | 12,876 | 76.1 | 76.5 | 72.8 | 79.2 | 74.8 |
| Huts/Buildings (same compound) | 170,957 | 34,405 | 1,228 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 9.2 | 6.7 | 7.5 |
| Huts/Buildings (different compound) | 36,410 | 3,374 | 117 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Tent | 10,343 | 818 | 42 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.) | 90,934 | 404 | 16 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Living quarters attached to office/shop | 20,499 | 619 | 27 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Uncompleted building | 66,624 | 1,428 | 2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 9,846 | 394 | 16 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.4    Construction Materials

Table 8.4 shows the main construction materials for outer wall of dwelling units by type of locality in the Nanumba North District. Generally, a greater proportion (80.6%) of the population living in 63.5 percent of urban and 88.1 percent of rural dwellings in the district indicated that the outer wall of their dwelling units were constructed with mud bricks or earth. A further 11.6 percent of the population have the outer wall of their dwelling units constructed with cement blocks or concrete. The urban and rural localities recorded percentages of 31.0 percent and 3.1 percent respectively for such dwelling units. This gives an indication of more houses being constructed with cement in urban areas than the rural areas.

Close to three percent of the population lives in dwellings whose outer walls is constructed with land Crete with the urban locality recording 2.0 percent while 2.6 percent is recorded for the rural areas. Dwelling units constructed of palm leaf or thatch (grass) or raffia house (2.1%), are found in urban areas with (1.0%) urban and (2.6%) being in rural areas. This indicates that majority of the rural dwelling units depend greatly on the use of palm leaf or thatch (grass) raffia for constructing the outer wall of their dwelling unit.

Close to two percent of the population live in dwellings with outer wall constructed of wood (1.0% in urban areas and 1.9% in rural areas). A very insignificant proportion of the population (0.8%) lives in dwellings with outer wall constructed with metal sheet or slate or asbestos (0.2%) in stone (0.2%), burnt bricks (0.2%) and bamboo (0.1%). Dwellings constructed by materials other than the listed materials accommodated only 0.3 percent of the population.

**Table 8.4:  Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality**

| Material for Outer wall | Total country | Region | District | | | |
| | | | Total | | Male headed | Female headed |
| | | | Number | Percent | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 5,817,607 | 339,874 | 18,540 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mud brick/Earth | 1,991,540 | 247,754 | 14,944 | 80.6 | 63.5 | 88.1 |
| Wood | 200,594 | 5,389 | 305 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.9 |
| Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos | 43,708 | 1,984 | 153 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| Stone | 11,330 | 1,077 | 41 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Burnt bricks | 38,237 | 647 | 38 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Cement blocks/Concrete | 3,342,462 | 64,863 | 2,148 | 11.6 | 31.0 | 3.1 |
| Landcrete | 104,270 | 10,609 | 451 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 2.6 |
| Bamboo | 8,206 | 285 | 10 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia | 38,054 | 5,894 | 391 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 2.6 |
| Other | 39,206 | 1,372 | 59 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.5 depicts main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality. Out of the 16,914 occupied households, (54.9%) live in dwellings whose floor is constructed of cement or concrete which consist of (70.9% in urban and 48.1% rural dwellings). Another 42.8 percent live in dwellings with floor constructed with earth or mud. This type of dwelling comprised of 26.8 percent in urban areas and 49.6 percent in rural areas.  This implies that majority of the people in the urban locality rely much on cement or concrete materials whiles the rural areas basically rely on the use of earth or mud as main construction materials for the floor of their dwelling unit.

About one percent of the population stated that they used stones to construct the floor of their dwelling unit. Also about 10 percent of the population in the district indicated that they rely on cement or porcelain or granite or marble tiles to construct the floor of their dwelling unit, and such dwellings are largely found within the urban setting. The rest of the materials are used for negligible percentages of the dwellings.

**Table 8.5:  Main construction material for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality**

| | | | District | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | | Total | | Male | Female |
| Materials for the floor | country | Region | Number | Percent | headed | headed |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 318,119 | 16,914 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Earth/Mud | 872,161 | 97,678 | 7,238 | 42.8 | 26.8 | 49.6 |
| Cement/Concrete | 4,255,611 | 214,535 | 9,281 | 54.9 | 70.9 | 48.1 |
| Stone | 32,817 | 1,358 | 155 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 1.0 |
| Burnt brick | 6,537 | 277 | 15 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Wood | 52,856 | 195 | 5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Vinyl tiles | 57,032 | 510 | 5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/ Marble tiles | 88,500 | 2,091 | 153 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.8 |
| Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles | 85,973 | 365 | 15 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Other | 15,567 | 1,110 | 47 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From Table 8.6, out of 18,540 household population, 67.0 percent lived in dwellings roofed with metal sheet (83.3% recorded in urban areas and 59.9% in the rural localities). Almost a quarter (24.7%) of the dwellings was roofed with thatch or palm leaf or raffia, with a higher percentage in rural areas (31.2%) than urban areas (9.9%).

Also (4.8%) are in dwellings are roofed with mud or mud bricks or earth made up of less urban 3.8 percent dwellings in than rural (5.3%). Few people (1.1%) were reported to live in dwellings roofed with wood which also has more of the rural dwelling units. For bamboo roofed dwellings, there are (0.4%) of the population who dwell in such units. A section of the population also revealed that they used cement or concrete for roofing.

**Table 8.6:  Main construction materials for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality**

| | | | District | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | | Total | | Male | Female |
| Main Roofing material | country | Region | Number | Percent | headed | headed |
| Total | 5,817,607 | 339,874 | 18,540 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mud/Mud bricks/Earth | 80,644 | 16,434 | 896 | 4.8 | 3.8 | 5.3 |
| Wood | 45,547 | 3,740 | 198 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 1.2 |
| Metal sheet | 4,152,259 | 192,412 | 12,430 | 67.0 | 83.3 | 59.9 |
| Slate/Asbestos | 759,039 | 2,091 | 35 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Cement/Concrete | 141,072 | 1,429 | 49 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Roofing tile | 31,456 | 761 | 28 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Bamboo | 71,049 | 1,137 | 65 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia | 500,606 | 118,517 | 4,584 | 24.7 | 9.9 | 31.2 |
| Other | 35,935 | 3,353 | 255 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.5 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Beside, (0.2%) of the population are in dwellings roofed with asbestos. However, (1.4%) indicated they use materials other than the stated ones.

## 8.5    Room Occupancy

For purposes of good ventilation and prevention of air borne diseases, occupants of rooms are better off if they are less crowded in rooms they occupy. Table 8.7 presents information on household size and sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling units. Out of the total households in the district, there is a majority of 5,692 households that have a  household size of 10+, 1,685 have  household size of 7 and few distributed across the lower household sizes, with household size of 2 recording the lowest (525).

With regard to room occupancy, majority (81.7%) are found within a single room with household size of one (thus one member household), followed by household size of two (41.7%), and the least percentage (5.3%) is recorded for household size of 10 and over. Three rooms is dominated by people from household size of six and largely occupied by the bigger household sizes and less across the lower sizes.

For the high number of rooms, the population distributed across the lower household sizes are less than that of the higher-size rooms, for instance, nine rooms has the highest (14.8%) from household size of 10+ and the least (3.1%) from household size of one, which relatively shows that the district has a densely populated households spread over more rooms and less populated households spread over few rooms.

**Table 8.7:  Household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling units**

| House-hold size | Households | | Number of sleeping rooms | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Percent | One room | Two rooms | Three rooms | Four rooms | Five rooms | Six rooms | Seven rooms | Eight rooms | Nine rooms or more |
| Total | 16,914 | 100.0 | 9.3 | 20.6 | 20.1 | 15.2 | 10.9 | 7.6 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 7.9 |
| 1 | 575 | 100.0 | 81.7 | 8.2 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 3.1 |
| 2 | 525 | 100.0 | 41.7 | 40.6 | 4.8 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 3.8 |
| 3 | 984 | 100.0 | 26.3 | 43.5 | 15.1 | 4.4 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 3.7 |
| 4 | 1,349 | 100.0 | 15.6 | 42.3 | 20.5 | 8.2 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 4.5 |
| 5 | 1,603 | 100.0 | 8.4 | 38.1 | 27.4 | 9.2 | 5.4 | 3.7 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 3.8 |
| 6 | 1,681 | 100.0 | 5.0 | 29.1 | 31.6 | 15.6 | 7.4 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 3.6 |
| 7 | 1,685 | 100.0 | 3.4 | 23.7 | 29.0 | 18.8 | 11.2 | 4.7 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 4.7 |
| 8 | 1,520 | 100.0 | 3.0 | 17.7 | 27.9 | 20.6 | 12.8 | 6.9 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 4.3 |
| 9 | 1,300 | 100.0 | 0.8 | 11.4 | 22.8 | 26.8 | 14.0 | 9.7 | 4.1 | 3.1 | 7.3 |
| 10+ | 5,692 | 100.0 | 1.3 | 5.3 | 13.3 | 17.7 | 17.2 | 13.5 | 8.9 | 8.0 | 14.8 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.6    Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

Table 8.8 shows data on the main source of lighting of dwelling units by type of locality. At the national level, the highest proportion (3,511,865) of Ghanaians use electricity as their main source of lightening and least of 4,623 use crop residue. At the regional level, majority (134,656) use kerosene lamps, 114,889 use electricity and least of 425 use other sources.

With regard to the Nanumba North District, out of the 16,914 households, majority of the households representing  (60.7%) use kerosene lamp which is in conformity with the regional data. More (73.6%) of this sixty percent however dwell in rural areas while (30.3%) in urban locality.

Thirty one percent depend on electricity for lightening, which consist of a higher percentage in urban (64.9%) than rural (16.8%) areas. The rest of the sources of lightening recorded lower proportions of the population. However, candle and other sources other the listed ones recorded insignificant proportions across the localities.

**Table 8.8:  Main source of lightening of dwelling unit by type of locality**

| Main source of light | Total country | Region | District | | | |
| | | | Total | | | |
| | | | Number | Percent | Urban | Rural |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 5,467,054 | 318,119 | 16,914 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Electricity (mains) | 3,511,065 | 114,889 | 5,268 | 31.1 | 64.9 | 16.8 |
| Electricity (private generator) | 36,142 | 2,219 | 123 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.6 |
| Kerosene lamp | 971,807 | 134,656 | 10,271 | 60.7 | 30.3 | 73.6 |
| Gas lamp | 9,378 | 860 | 61 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Solar energy | 9,194 | 1,048 | 33 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Candle | 41,214 | 488 | 5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Flashlight/Torch | 858,651 | 60,518 | 1,002 | 5.9 | 2.8 | 7.3 |
| Firewood | 13,241 | 2,257 | 95 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.7 |
| Crop residue | 4,623 | 759 | 54 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Other | 11,739 | 425 | 2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.9 basically depicts main source of cooking fuel and cooking space used by households. The majority (87.9%) of the households in the district rely on the use of wood as their main source of cooking fuel, with 69.7% in urban areas and as high as 95.6% in rural households.

Also inferring from Table 8.9, it can be seen that charcoal is the next major source of cooking fuel for households. A total of 8.2% of the households reported using   charcoal as their main source of cooking fuel. These households are made up of higher percentage in urban areas (24.4%) compared to rural areas (1.3%).  This indicates that a lot of people in the urban locality rely on the use of charcoal than wood which is commonly used at the rural locality in the district.

The last categories based on the main source of cooking fuel for household recorded were saw dust, animal waste and other. Saw dust recorded a total of 13 (0.1%) people in the district based on the 2010 population and housing census that they rely on saw dust as main source of cooking fuel for household with (0.2%) urban and (0.0%) rural. Animal waste and other recorded the same number of people thus 3 (0.0%) with the urban and rural locality also recording (0.0%) and (0.0%) respectively.

Some aspects of Table 8.9 also show the cooking space used by households in the district. Out of the 16,914 households, those using open space in compound recorded 68.8 percent (67.0% and 69.6% respectively in urban and rural households. The next highest (11.8%) recorded is cooking space separate room for exclusive use by household, another 4.2 percent rely on structure with roof but without walls as cooking space.

Nine hundred and eighty, (5.8%) of the households use their verandahs as cooking space. Separate room shared with other households recorded constitute 3.4 percent, enclosure without roof recorded (1.9%). Population using bedroom or hall or living room recorded 0.4 percent, 2.6 percent do not have cooking space and other sources constituted 0.3 percent.

**Table 8.9:  Main source of cooking fuel and cooking space used by households**

| Cooking fuel/ cooking space | Total country | Region | District Total Number | District Total Percent | Urban | Rural |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Main source of cooking fuel** | | | | | | |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 318,119 | 16,914 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| None no cooking | 306,118 | 6,713 | 207 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 0.7 |
| Wood | 2,197,083 | 243,314 | 14,864 | 87.9 | 69.7 | 95.6 |
| Gas | 996,518 | 10,584 | 205 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 0.9 |
| Electricity | 29,794 | 1,396 | 39 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Kerosene | 29,868 | 1,116 | 87 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| Charcoal | 1,844,290 | 52,124 | 1,389 | 8.2 | 24.4 | 1.3 |
| Crop residue | 45,292 | 1,804 | 104 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Saw dust | 8,000 | 515 | 13 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Animal waste | 2,332 | 84 | 3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 7,759 | 469 | 3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Cooking space used** | | | | | | |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 318,119 | 16,914 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| No cooking space | 386,883 | 10,910 | 587 | 3.5 | 5.5 | 2.6 |
| Separate room for exclusive use of household | 1,817,018 | 82,024 | 1,990 | 11.8 | 7.8 | 13.5 |
| Separate room shared with other household(s) | 410,765 | 10,877 | 576 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 3.8 |
| Enclosure without roof | 117,614 | 11,245 | 329 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 2.4 |
| Structure with roof but without walls | 349,832 | 11,055 | 704 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.1 |
| Bedroom/Hall/Living room) | 74,525 | 1,403 | 63 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Verandah | 1,173,946 | 34,131 | 980 | 5.8 | 11.3 | 3.4 |
| Open space in compound | 1,115,464 | 155,651 | 11,640 | 68.8 | 67.0 | 69.6 |
| Other | 21,007 | 823 | 45 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.7    Main Source of Water for Drinking and for other Domestic Use

Table 8.10 depicts the situation on the source of water for drinking and for other domestic purposes of dwelling units by type of locality. Within the district, the main source of drinking water for households accounting for (47.9%) of the 16,914 households is pumps, out of which (55.2%for rural and 30.6% among urban dwelling units). Another 23.7 percent source their drinking water from rivers/stream and a far larger percentage of rural households (31.5%) compared to the urban (5.2%) depends on them. Public tap/stand pipe is also a source for some households, 24.0 percent in urban but as low as 1.7 percent of rural dwelling units. Pipe borne outside dwelling is used by 5.4 percent and mostly in the urban areas. It can be seen from the Table 8.10 that apart from pumps, stream and dugouts, the urban households has variety of water sources on which they depend relative to the rural areas. Therefore, it can be concluded that the rural areas largely depend on bore holes or streams.

With regard to households main source of water for other domestic uses, just like the case of drinking water, the highest percentage (45.1%) of households depend on boreholes and either from urban or rural areas, this is followed by rivers (25.7%) which is used by 34.2 percent of rural and 5.7 percent of urban households.

Other sources that are also depended on by the households included dugouts (6.5%), protected well (5.6%), public taps (8.0%) and pipe borne outside dwelling (5.3%). However, households depending on these types of water sources are mostly found in the urban areas.

**Table 8.10: Main source of water for drinking and other domestic purposes**

| Sources of water | Total country | Region | District Total Number | District Total Percent | Urban | Rural |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Main source of drinking water** | | | | | | |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 318,119 | 16,914 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Pipe-borne inside dwelling | 790,493 | 27,811 | 186 | 1.1 | 3.5 | 0.1 |
| Pipe-borne outside dwelling | 1,039,667 | 38,852 | 908 | 5.4 | 16.4 | 0.7 |
| Public tap/Standpipe | 712,375 | 21,798 | 1,405 | 8.3 | 24.0 | 1.7 |
| Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well | 1,267,688 | 111,650 | 8,095 | 47.9 | 30.6 | 55.2 |
| Protected well | 321,091 | 17,933 | 889 | 5.3 | 13.2 | 1.9 |
| Rain water | 39,438 | 2,066 | 20 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Protected spring | 19,345 | 1,008 | 68 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Bottled water | 20,261 | 233 | 17 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| Sachet water | 490,283 | 1,187 | 56 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.0 |
| Tanker supply/Vendor provided | 58,400 | 942 | 7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Unprotected well | 112,567 | 13,517 | 233 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.5 |
| Unprotected spring | 12,222 | 1,109 | 23 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| River/Stream | 502,804 | 55,470 | 4,005 | 23.7 | 5.2 | 31.5 |
| Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal | 76,448 | 24,308 | 999 | 5.9 | 3.9 | 6.8 |
| Other | 3,972 | 235 | 3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Main source of water for other domestic use** | | | | | | |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 318,119 | 16,914 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Pipe-borne inside dwelling | 905,566 | 27,698 | 202 | 1.2 | 3.4 | 0.3 |
| Pipe-borne outside dwelling | 1,089,030 | 37,432 | 897 | 5.3 | 15.9 | 0.8 |
| Public tap/Standpipe | 704,293 | 19,390 | 1,347 | 8.0 | 23.3 | 1.4 |
| Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well | 1,280,465 | 101,815 | 7,626 | 45.1 | 28.7 | 52.0 |
| Protected well | 465,775 | 19,715 | 951 | 5.6 | 14.4 | 1.9 |
| Rain water | 39,916 | 2,182 | 29 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Protected spring | 18,854 | 927 | 56 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| Tanker supply/Vendor provided | 100,048 | 1,214 | 26 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| Unprotected well | 152,055 | 13,349 | 269 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.5 |
| Unprotected spring | 15,738 | 1,002 | 16 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| River/Stream | 588,590 | 63,445 | 4,343 | 25.7 | 5.7 | 34.2 |
| Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal | 96,422 | 29,210 | 1,095 | 6.5 | 5.2 | 7.0 |
| Other | 10,302 | 740 | 57 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.8    Bathing and toilet facilities

Table 8.11 depicts toilet facility and bathing facility used by households. Out of the 16,914 households, (85.5%) have no facilities but rather depends on the bush or field, (63.0% urban and 95.0 percent rural households). Ten percent rely on the use of the public toilet (water closet KVIP pit pan etc.) composed of 30.0 percent in urban and 1.6 percent in rural areas.

Close to two percent (1.7%) of the households indicated that they use pit latrine as their toilet facility, (1.5%) use KVIP. Ninety five (0.6%) people indicated they use water closet (WC), (0.1%) rely on the use of bucket or pan as means of toilet facility however, (0.6%) use facilities other than those mentioned.

With regard to bathing facilities, 33.3 percent of the total households have their own bathroom for exclusive use (37.1% urban and 31.7% rural). Shared separate bathroom in the

same house also recorded a remarkable percentage- 28.7 percent, (24.9%in urban and 30.4% in rural areas. Almost a tenth (9.2%) of the households rely on open space around house as bathing facility.

Households who revealed that they used shared open cubicle as bathing facility were (19.6%), and 6.5 percent rely on private open cubicle, 1.5 percent of the households use public bath house. Less than one percent of the households rely on the rivers, ponds, lakes and dam as bathing facility. However (0.5%) of the households use other forms of bathing facilities.

**Table 8.11: Type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by households by type of locality**

| Toilet facility/Bathing facility | Total country | Region | District | | | |
| | | | Total | | | |
| | | | Number | Percent | Urban | Rural |
| **Toilet facility** | | | | | | |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 318,119 | 16,914 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| No facilities (bush/beach/field) | 1,056,382 | 230,852 | 14,455 | 85.5 | 63.0 | 95.0 |
| W.C. | 839,611 | 7,736 | 95 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 0.2 |
| Pit latrine | 1,040,883 | 9,218 | 288 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| KVIP | 572,824 | 14,587 | 248 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 0.8 |
| Bucket/Pan | 40,678 | 1,248 | 24 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| Public toilet (WC,KVIP,PitPan etc) | 1,893,291 | 52,704 | 1,697 | 10.0 | 30.0 | 1.6 |
| Other | 23,385 | 1,774 | 107 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| **Bathing facility** | | | | | | |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 318,119 | 16,914 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Own bathroom for exclusive use | 1,535,392 | 108,283 | 5,633 | 33.3 | 37.1 | 31.7 |
| Shared separate bathroom in the same house | 1,818,522 | 95,261 | 4,860 | 28.7 | 24.9 | 30.4 |
| Private open cubicle | 381,979 | 22,044 | 1,093 | 6.5 | 5.7 | 6.8 |
| Shared open cubicle | 1,000,257 | 48,531 | 3,321 | 19.6 | 20.9 | 19.1 |
| Public bath house | 140,501 | 12,409 | 261 | 1.5 | 3.6 | 0.7 |
| Bathroom in another house | 187,337 | 2,646 | 61 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Open space around house | 372,556 | 27,210 | 1,558 | 9.2 | 6.2 | 10.5 |
| River/Pond/Lake/Dam | 14,234 | 1,001 | 39 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Other | 16,276 | 734 | 88 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.2 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.9    Method of waste disposal

From Table 8.12, 47.6 percent of the entire households in the district (45.4% of urban and 48.5% of the rural) disposed their solid waste through the public dump (open space).The next most commonly used method of solid waste disposal in the district is indiscriminate dumping, with 31.5% of all households (17.5% of urban and as high as 37.4% of the rural). Burning by households, also recorded (7.0%), with 4.1 percent urban and 8.3 percent of rural households. About eight percent uses the container as means of solid waste disposal and the urban and rural locality recording (24.2%) and (0.9%) respectively. , four percent collect their solid waste and least recorded was (0.8%) for households who dispose their solid waste through other means.

Besides the solid waste, Table 8.12 also shows the various means of liquid waste disposal in the district. Fifty four percent of the households disposed their liquid waste by throwing the waste onto the street or outside. There were 47.1 percent of urban and 57.5 percent of rural

households who did so. More than one quarter (28.5%) throw their liquid waste on the compound.

**Table 8.12: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality**

| Method of waste disposal | Total country | Region | District | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total | | Urban | Rural |
| | | | Number | Percent | | |
| **Solid waste** | | | | | | |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 318,119 | 16,914 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Collected | 785,889 | 19,674 | 606 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 3.3 |
| Burned by household | 584,820 | 34,594 | 1,190 | 7.0 | 4.1 | 8.3 |
| Public dump (container) | 1,299,654 | 47,222 | 1,327 | 7.8 | 24.2 | 0.9 |
| Public dump (open space) | 2,061,403 | 123,188 | 8,047 | 47.6 | 45.4 | 48.5 |
| Dumped indiscriminately | 498,868 | 83,889 | 5,321 | 31.5 | 17.5 | 37.4 |
| Buried by household | 182,615 | 7,140 | 286 | 1.7 | 3.4 | 1.0 |
| Other | 53,805 | 2,412 | 137 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.6 |
| **Liquid waste** | | | | | | |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 318,119 | 16,914 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Through the sewerage system | 183,169 | 6,636 | 257 | 1.5 | 3.9 | 0.5 |
| Through drainage system into a gutter | 594,404 | 13,949 | 515 | 3.0 | 6.6 | 1.5 |
| Through drainage into a pit (soak away) | 167,555 | 16,152 | 954 | 5.6 | 7.8 | 4.7 |
| Thrown onto the street/outside | 1,538,550 | 178,671 | 9,195 | 54.4 | 47.1 | 57.5 |
| Thrown into gutter | 1,020,096 | 19,931 | 1,108 | 6.6 | 10.8 | 4.7 |
| Thrown onto compound | 1,924,986 | 81,195 | 4,828 | 28.5 | 23.3 | 30.7 |
| Other | 38,294 | 1,585 | 57 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER NINE
# SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

## 9.1    Introduction

The 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC), the eleventh in the history of modern census-taking in the country, derived its basic features from the United Nations Principles and Recommendations (2010) for countries taking part in the 2010 round of population and housing census and experiences from previous censuses. Following the publication of the results of the 2000 census, the Ghana Statistical Service produced an analytical report which provided insight into the information collected and helped to disseminate results from the census beyond the statistics which were produced. This chapter presents a summary, conclusion and the policy implications of data analyzed for the district. The 2010 Population and Housing Census provide data for many important purposes. It supports public and private sector planning and policy formulation, particularly in areas such as education, housing, transport, medical and social services. This report presents a comparative analysis of the demographic, social, and economic characteristics of the Nanumba North District of the Northern Region. It critically examined the socio-cultural and economic characteristics of the District in relation to the general well-being of the people.

## 9.2    Summary of Findings

### 9.2.1    Demographic characteristics

The analysis reveals that the Nanumba North District has a population size of 141,584, representing 5.7 percent of the Northern Regional population. Of this population, females constituted 50.6% and males form 49.4%, with a sex ratio of 97.8. The age structure showed a relatively high proportion of children. There was a high average dependency ratio of 106.8 of which the rural locality had a higher rate.  Regarding migration, migrants from the Volta region dominated with a population of 722, which could be attributed to the closeness of the district to the Volta region. Total fertility rate stood at 3.4, with child to woman ratio of 2.6. The ratio of surviving children to children ever born was 86.3. Thus to every 100 children born, 86 survived. For the males, approximately 100 male children born, 86 survived and 87 survived in every 100 female children born, which implies that more females survived after birth compared to male children.

### 9.2.2    Social characteristics

In the Nanumba North District, there is a household population of 139,405 belonging to 16,914 households, made up of more male heads than female heads. There were 9.7 percent spouses made up of 0.4% males and 18.8% females, depicting a polygynous society as there were more female spouses found within a household relating to the head. The majority of household composition types have children who constituted over 53 percent. Over half of the households in the district were of the extended family type while the rest were nuclear.

The analysis of data of persons aged 12 years and older by sex and marital status and educational level followed the national, and regional patterns - more married population, followed by the never married, consensual unions and widowed. The divorced constitute

lowest percentages across all age groups and in sexes at the national, regional or the district level.

Analysis of the population aged 11years and older by literacy status indicates that the higher age groups appeared to have lower records of illiteracy relative to the lower brackets. As seen from the table, relative to the literacy figure, the 25-29 cohorts recorded a higher figure in the non-literacy data. For the sex distribution by literacy and age, 24,602 of the male population were non-literates and 16,926 were literates while 31,946 of the female were non-literate and 11,974 are literates. Though it is clear that the literacy rate of both sexes was lower, relative to the male population, the female had less literates, which vividly show a picture of low patronage of girl child education in the district, hence educational policies should target high enrollment of the girl-child as the structure of the population is female dominated but less privileged in terms of education.

There were a total of 139,405 households from the total population of 141,584. This produced an average of 1.2 households per house, which is the same as the regional average but quite lower than the national average. An average population of 9.8 per house was slightly higher than the regional and far more higher than the national. The district had an average household size of 8.2, which was almost equal to the regional figure. This means that the fewer households in a house and higher household size are peculiar to the Northern Region as the extended family relationship is highly valued in the area.

With regard to ownership of dwelling units, out of the 16,914 households in the district, majority 15,255 lived in houses owned by a household member, Out of that figure 91.3 percent of male-headed households compared to 80.4 percent of female-headed types. Approximately 80 percent of such ownership type of dwellings was found within the urban setting and 94.6 percent within the rural area.

The majority of the 5,692 households in the district  were within the household size of 10+, 1,685 in household size of 7 and a few distributed across the lower household sizes with household size of two  constituting the lowest number (525).

Out of the 16,914 households in the district, 60.7% use kerosene lamp for lighting. . Thirty-one percent depended on electricity as a source of light, with a higher percentage of urban dwellers (64.9%) than the rural (16.8%). With regard to households' main source of water for domestic uses, just like the case of drinking water, the highest percentage of the households (45.1%) depended on boreholes, followed by rivers (25.7 percent). The next dominant method of solid waste disposal in the district was indiscriminate dumping. More than half (54 %) of the people disposed of their liquid waste by throwing onto the street or outside.

About 18.7 percent of the population owned mobile phones, which was below the regional average (22.3%). The sex distribution of mobile phone owners is 63.8 percent males and 36.2 percent females. On the usage of internet facility, one percent, below the regional average of two percent, had access to internet facility in the district. A higher percentage of the  males (73.6%) than the females (26.4%) use internet facilities in the district.

The distribution of PWDs indicates that sight defects constituted the highest percentage (25.6%), followed closely by those with emotional disability (25.3%). The least recorded disability was speech (11.5%).

Also, the rate of disability reported in rural areas (2.7%) was slightly higher than the urban (2.4%), and slightly higher than the overall district average disability rate (2.6%). The male population generally had more people with disability relative to the female population.

### 9.2.3 Economic characteristics

Seventy-one percent of the working population in the district was economically active and 28.8 percent are economically not active. With regard to industrial analysis, from the employed population, there were more males, which implied a higher female unemployment rate

The largest proportion of the population (79.4%) is employed by the agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors. This basically makes the district economy agrarian. The next leading sector was wholesale and retail (7.6%). A higher percentage of the males (84%) than the female working population of (73%) is employed in the agricultural sector.

The population of agricultural households was 14,919 and accounted for 88.2 percent of the total population in the district. A vast majority of the rural dwellers were found within households that engaged in agriculture (96.0%), and 69.8 percent of urban dwellers also engage in agricultural activities. For crop farming, 94.6 percent and 98.7 percent of urban and rural households respectively were involved in it. However, the percentage of rural households involved in tree planting was lower (0.7%) compared to the urban households (1.1%). But generally fewer households were engaged in tree planting in both the rural and urban areas.

Livestock rearing was another area that employed a reasonable number of households, with urban constituting 40 percent and rural (53.0%). Fish farming was the least patronised agricultural activity by both urban and rural households.

## 9.3    Policy Implications

A number of policy recommendations are made, based on the population conditions in the district. Though Total Fertility Rate was relatively low in the district (3.38) government should continue to pay attention to implementation of sexual and reproductive health as well as family planning programmes because an improvement in this area has a direct effect on maternal and child health which are rather poor in the district. The ratio of surviving children to children ever born is 86.3, thus to every 100 children born to women aged 12 years and over in the district, 86 survived. Improvement of maternal and child health should be intensified by the Ministry of Health through the provision of more Community Health and CHIPS compounds in the District.

The district recorded an illiteracy rate of 39.9 percent, and the rate is relatively high among young people. Education has a potential for providing employment opportunities for the teeming youth. It is therefore recommended that the government intensify programmes on school feeding, capitation grant and provision of free uniforms and exercise books to increase enrollment for basic education and adopt measures to reduce drop-out rate of children at the basic level of education.

Majority of the population in the district are engaged in agricultural, forestry and fishing activities. There is the need for the government to support the Ministry of Agriculture to modernize agriculture through the use of appropriate technologies to increase agriculture productivity in the district. Farmers in agriculture need to be supported to acquire implements and small and medium scale irrigation equipment that could facilitate farming activities

throughout the year. The Ministry of Trade and Industry in collaboration with the District Assembly and interested stakeholders should also re-vitalise the linkage between agriculture related activities and local industries in order to create employment and ensure efficiency in both sectors.

The quality of life of the people in the District depends largely on the type of houses they live in, their access to potable water, education, health, electricity, and adequate sanitary facilities, among others. The report shows, however, that access to these facilities is limited and the facilities and amenities are non-existent in some homes and communities. It is therefore recommended that the District Assembly in collaboration with non-governmental organizations operating in the water sector target underserved communities to extend potable water or construct bore-holes for them. The District Assembly should also enforce by-laws regarding the disposal of solid and liquid waste in the district. There is the need for District Assembly to intensify public health education so as to influence people's attitudes towards environmental sanitation.

An important concern is the use of wood as the main source of fuel for domestic consumption with its attendant impact on deforestation in the District. The District Planning Officers need to devise strategies that would encourage and enable households to cut down on the use of wood for cooking and for other domestic purposes.

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# APPENDICES

**Table A1: Household composition by type of locality**

| Household Composition | Total | | Urban | | Rural | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 139,405 | 100.0 | 39,525 | 100.0 | 99,880 | 100.0 |
| **Nuclear family** | | | | | | |
| Head only | 575 | 0.4 | 356 | 0.9 | 219 | 0.2 |
| Household with head and a spouse only | 408 | 0.3 | 206 | 0.5 | 202 | 0.2 |
| Household with head and biological/adopted children only | 3,323 | 2.4 | 1,087 | 2.8 | 2,236 | 2.2 |
| Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only | 33,941 | 24.3 | 6,111 | 15.5 | 27,830 | 27.9 |
| **Extended family** | | | | | | |
| Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only | 81,593 | 58.5 | 22,117 | 56.0 | 59,476 | 59.5 |
| Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head | 3,381 | 2.4 | 1,652 | 4.2 | 1,729 | 1.7 |
| Household with head spouse(s) and other composition | 1,497 | 1.1 | 665 | 1.7 | 832 | 0.8 |
| Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only | 9,719 | 7.0 | 4,658 | 11.8 | 5,061 | 5.1 |
| Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head | 794 | 0.6 | 488 | 1.2 | 306 | 0.3 |
| Household with head and other composition but no spouse | 4,174 | 3.0 | 2,185 | 5.5 | 1,989 | 2.0 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table A2: Population 3years and older by sex, disability type and level of education**

| Sex/Disability type | Total | Never attended | Nursery | Kinder garten | Primary | Middle /JSS/ JHS | Sec. /SSS /SHS | Voc./ Tech./ Comm. | Post sec | Bachelor degree | Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Both Sexes** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 126,704 | 72,636 | 5,313 | 3,780 | 26,460 | 10,005 | 6,480 | 181 | 1,526 | 262 | 61 |
| No disability | 123,245 | 70,321 | 5,200 | 3,721 | 25,900 | 9,792 | 6,322 | 177 | 1,496 | 257 | 59 |
| With a disability | 3,459 | 2,315 | 113 | 59 | 560 | 213 | 158 | 4 | 30 | 5 | 2 |
| Sight | 912 | 708 | 21 | 8 | 99 | 37 | 31 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Hearing | 537 | 377 | 14 | 10 | 96 | 19 | 17 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Speech | 387 | 244 | 14 | 6 | 85 | 24 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Physical | 733 | 517 | 24 | 8 | 91 | 62 | 24 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Intellectual | 392 | 252 | 15 | 5 | 73 | 23 | 22 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Emotional | 864 | 528 | 36 | 23 | 160 | 56 | 45 | 2 | 13 | 0 | 1 |
| Other | 1,004 | 569 | 45 | 23 | 225 | 68 | 51 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 2 |
| **Male** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 62,434 | 32,544 | 2,734 | 1,867 | 13,768 | 5,804 | 4,151 | 111 | 1,166 | 236 | 53 |
| No disability | 60,641 | 31,405 | 2,678 | 1,840 | 13,481 | 5,655 | 4,045 | 111 | 1,142 | 233 | 51 |
| With a disability | 1,793 | 1,139 | 56 | 27 | 287 | 149 | 106 | 0 | 24 | 3 | 2 |
| Sight | 469 | 356 | 9 | 5 | 52 | 22 | 20 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Hearing | 271 | 186 | 7 | 6 | 47 | 16 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Speech | 229 | 138 | 6 | 3 | 52 | 21 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Physical | 351 | 229 | 8 | 6 | 44 | 44 | 17 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Intellectual | 181 | 111 | 5 | 4 | 33 | 13 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Emotional | 464 | 268 | 11 | 10 | 89 | 43 | 32 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1 |
| Other | 485 | 257 | 23 | 8 | 104 | 45 | 33 | 0 | 12 | 1 | 2 |
| **Female** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 64,270 | 40,092 | 2,579 | 1,913 | 12,692 | 4,201 | 2,329 | 70 | 360 | 26 | 8 |
| No disability | 62,604 | 38,916 | 2,522 | 1,881 | 12,419 | 4,137 | 2,277 | 66 | 354 | 24 | 8 |
| With a disability | 1,666 | 1,176 | 57 | 32 | 273 | 64 | 52 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| Sight | 443 | 352 | 12 | 3 | 47 | 15 | 11 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hearing | 266 | 191 | 7 | 4 | 49 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Speech | 158 | 106 | 8 | 3 | 33 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Physical | 382 | 288 | 16 | 2 | 47 | 18 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Intellectual | 211 | 141 | 10 | 1 | 40 | 10 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Emotional | 400 | 260 | 25 | 13 | 71 | 13 | 13 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 519 | 312 | 22 | 15 | 121 | 23 | 18 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 0 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table A3:  Population by sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities**

| S/No. | Community Name | Sex | | | Households | Houses |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Both Sexes | Male | Female | | |
| 1 | Bimbilla | 31,400 | 15,325 | 16,075 | 3,915 | 3,385 |
| 2 | Chamba | 8,600 | 4,261 | 4,339 | 1,122 | 995 |
| 3 | Makayili | 3,949 | 1,963 | 1,986 | 475 | 415 |
| 4 | Bincheratanga | 3,382 | 1,658 | 1,724 | 394 | 346 |
| 5 | Bakpaba | 2,883 | 1,402 | 1,481 | 380 | 321 |
| 6 | Lepusi | 2,795 | 1,443 | 1,352 | 356 | 316 |
| 7 | Nakpa-Gbeini | 2,697 | 1,311 | 1,386 | 347 | 303 |
| 8 | Sabonjida | 2,321 | 1,166 | 1,155 | 283 | 253 |
| 9 | Kimoateek | 2,071 | 1,010 | 1,061 | 271 | 212 |
| 10 | Lanja | 1,982 | 951 | 1,031 | 222 | 200 |
| 11 | Gulnyansi | 1,923 | 951 | 972 | 231 | 182 |
| 12 | Dakpam | 1,691 | 890 | 801 | 188 | 289 |
| 13 | Dipah | 1,611 | 781 | 830 | 185 | 130 |
| 14 | Sogun No.2 | 1,583 | 771 | 812 | 199 | 157 |
| 15 | Taali | 1,521 | 805 | 716 | 196 | 144 |
| 16 | Sogun No.1 | 1,449 | 726 | 723 | 165 | 140 |
| 17 | Salnayili Battor | 1,439 | 747 | 692 | 211 | 159 |
| 18 | Pusiga | 1,304 | 658 | 646 | 115 | 111 |
| 19 | Binalogdo Katajeli | 1,149 | 569 | 580 | 143 | 88 |
| 20 | Dangbe | 1,135 | 556 | 579 | 163 | 170 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table A4:   Population by age group in the 20 largest communities**

| S/N | Community Name | All ages | Age group 0-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60-64 | 65-69 | 70-74 | 75+ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bimbilla | 31,400 | 4,711 | 4,199 | 3,548 | 3,583 | 2,859 | 2,595 | 2,134 | 1,659 | 1,450 | 1,005 | 997 | 371 | 635 | 299 | 498 | 857 |
| 2 | Chamba | 8,600 | 1,488 | 1,499 | 1,056 | 1,023 | 758 | 605 | 521 | 352 | 312 | 235 | 201 | 83 | 118 | 72 | 106 | 171 |
| 3 | Makayili | 3,949 | 670 | 586 | 470 | 427 | 350 | 297 | 291 | 147 | 168 | 128 | 92 | 26 | 112 | 54 | 45 | 86 |
| 4 | Bincheratanga | 3,382 | 559 | 588 | 476 | 375 | 278 | 232 | 182 | 150 | 136 | 98 | 97 | 41 | 50 | 19 | 26 | 75 |
| 5 | Bakpaba | 2,883 | 535 | 503 | 382 | 268 | 209 | 185 | 168 | 168 | 127 | 88 | 51 | 25 | 53 | 31 | 19 | 71 |
| 6 | Lepusi | 2,795 | 565 | 515 | 300 | 270 | 222 | 174 | 154 | 123 | 110 | 68 | 74 | 35 | 65 | 16 | 30 | 74 |
| 7 | Nakpa-Gbeini | 2,697 | 538 | 517 | 300 | 273 | 212 | 164 | 158 | 114 | 119 | 60 | 66 | 26 | 50 | 10 | 46 | 44 |
| 8 | Sabonjida | 2,321 | 518 | 421 | 303 | 206 | 189 | 164 | 153 | 77 | 86 | 36 | 44 | 20 | 40 | 17 | 19 | 28 |
| 9 | Kimoateek | 2,071 | 420 | 365 | 245 | 213 | 152 | 162 | 131 | 88 | 64 | 52 | 47 | 25 | 32 | 15 | 31 | 29 |
| 10 | Lanja | 1,982 | 466 | 278 | 178 | 149 | 153 | 120 | 127 | 79 | 101 | 47 | 65 | 24 | 54 | 18 | 54 | 69 |
| 11 | Gulnyansi | 1,923 | 365 | 323 | 250 | 215 | 153 | 132 | 124 | 88 | 65 | 47 | 36 | 19 | 36 | 19 | 15 | 36 |
| 12 | Dakpam | 1,691 | 340 | 300 | 186 | 182 | 141 | 155 | 91 | 62 | 59 | 30 | 37 | 11 | 24 | 5 | 35 | 33 |
| 13 | Dipah | 1,611 | 293 | 277 | 190 | 170 | 160 | 125 | 99 | 37 | 53 | 46 | 52 | 21 | 31 | 7 | 19 | 31 |
| 14 | Sogun No.2 | 1,583 | 247 | 347 | 208 | 188 | 107 | 132 | 81 | 61 | 56 | 38 | 36 | 13 | 21 | 7 | 21 | 20 |
| 15 | Taali | 1,521 | 285 | 256 | 169 | 172 | 130 | 128 | 84 | 70 | 47 | 41 | 41 | 14 | 23 | 13 | 19 | 29 |
| 16 | Sogun No.1 | 1,449 | 223 | 243 | 228 | 164 | 118 | 120 | 77 | 44 | 63 | 58 | 39 | 6 | 23 | 11 | 11 | 21 |
| 17 | Salnayili Battor | 1,439 | 312 | 307 | 144 | 72 | 68 | 102 | 122 | 100 | 100 | 27 | 27 | 13 | 19 | 1 | 14 | 11 |
| 18 | Pusiga | 1,304 | 251 | 209 | 141 | 154 | 103 | 83 | 71 | 66 | 53 | 50 | 37 | 13 | 22 | 9 | 17 | 25 |
| 19 | Binalogdo Katajeli | 1,149 | 222 | 225 | 107 | 96 | 109 | 136 | 68 | 39 | 34 | 30 | 23 | 18 | 18 | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| 20 | Dangbe | 1,135 | 196 | 163 | 139 | 120 | 87 | 85 | 76 | 49 | 63 | 29 | 31 | 14 | 26 | 8 | 22 | 27 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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